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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 445

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11 August 1983

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

EUROPEAN ARMS REDUCTION TALKS END IN VIENNA

OW221307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Vienna, July 21 (XINHUA)--NATO and Warsaw Pact countries today concluded the 30th round of the conference on reduction of forces in central Europe with no concrete progress achieved yet in the 10-year-long marathon negotiations.

Speaking for the NATO countries, Willem de Vos, leader of the Dutch delegation, told a press conference today that their first and foremost demand in the latest round of talks was true effective verification of a possible agreement on equal troop numbers on both sides.

The crux of the talks, he said, was how many troops should be withdrawn from the reduction areas once agreement is reached.

Referring to the Warsaw Pact's proposal to start reducing forces despite differences on counting troops between the two sides, he indicated that this problem should be resolved in the talks rather than to be avoided.

Meanwhile, W. W. Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation, accused the NATO countries of failing to respond officially to the key points of the Warsaw Pact proposal. Instead, he said, they were entrenched in their original "inflexible and unconstructive positions." He urged the West to adopt a "positive attitude" in the next round of talks.

The talks, involving 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, will resume on September 29.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

MADRID CSCE CONFERENCE TO CLOSE IN SEPTEMBER

OW220904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, July 21 (XINHUA)--The conference on security and cooperation in Europe today provisionally decided that its closing session will be held on September 7 to 9 by foreign ministers of the 35 participating countries.

The decision was based on a proposal made by Spain.

The conference reached a provisional agreement on the final document on July 15. But no formal agreement has been reached yet because of Malta's opposition to the document.

Malta is reportedly demanding a mandate from the conference for a follow-up meeting on Mediterranean security.

But Western governments said the European security and cooperation process is not the forum for such a meeting.

According to an EFE report, whether the conference will close as planned depends on whether the 35 nations can reach agreement on the final document before the date set today.

The conference started here in November 1980 to review the 1975 Helsinki accords.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

SOMALIA, ROMANIA SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT

OW240408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Mogadishu, July 23 (XINHUA)--Somalia and Romania signed an agreement on cooperation and a program of developing economic cooperation and increasing commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The documents were signed during Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's two-day visit to Somalia which ended today.

In a joint declaration, Ceausescu and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre promised to strengthen relations between the two countries in the spheres of technical cooperation, education and culture.

The two presidents expressed concern for peace in the Horn of Africa and called for solution of pending problems in the area by peaceful means.

They called for effective measures within the framework of the United Nations for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

The two presidents stressed the need for a comprehensive settlement and a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab land it occupied in 1967, self-determination of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state.

They called for an international conference within the framework of the U.N. with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO to help settle the complicated problems in the Middle East.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

UK TRADE SECRETARY RAPS U.S. SPECIAL STEEL QUOTAS

OW190849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 18 (XINHUA)--British Trade and Industry Secretary Cecil Parkinson made it clear in his one-hour talks here today with William Brock, American President Reagan's special trade representative, that Britain resented the U.S. protectionist measures on special steel imports.

The British secretary was reported to have warned of possible adverse effect on the 14 billion pounds of Anglo-American trade posed by the U.S. action against the 11 million pounds of British special steel exports.

He pointed out that the British special steel exports took up only a small portion of the two-way trade, but the current dispute had disturbing implications.

He warned that the dispute over recent U.S. quotas and tariffs on special steel imports could spill over into other areas of trade.

He also said Britain and other EEC states were making compensation claims under the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

An EEC claim under GATT is likely to be filed within a month. If the U.S. turned down, the EEC compensation demand, the latter reportedly would take retaliatory actions.

Referring to this, Parkinson said: "The right is there and we intend to exercise it." But he also added: "It is not in the interest of either of us to go to (trade) war."

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

'WORLD WATER 1983' CONFERENCE CLOSES IN LONDON

OW151044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 14 (XINHUA)--The UN-sponsored "World Water '83" conference closed here today. It offered a chance for experts from various countries to exchange and share experiences in water supply and sanitation.

Delegates from 50 countries and regions made the first global review of progress and achievements in the water industry at the conference since the "UN Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" was launched in late 1980. Training of an adequate number of competent people for the water industry especially in developing countries was another emphasis of the conference.

More than 20 research papers were read at the conference, along with an exhibition on water supply and sanitation held by various companies and organizations.

Huang Yuanjun, chief engineer of the environmental monitoring center in Shanghai, who headed a Chinese group to the conference, joined other delegates in exploring ways of treating sewage. The daily sewage in Shanghai, he told the conference, reaches almost five million tons and the bulk of which is discharged directly into the urban waterways, thus causing the tributaries to be blackened and malodorous. The only way to control water pollution, he said, was by the application of systematic analysis and studies under the direction of unified planning, phased implementation and integrated management.

"World Water '83" is the first of three conferences scheduled to be held during the current "water" decade with the next two slated for 1986 and 1989.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

WORLD BANK FORECASTS GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

OW251256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] United Nations, July 25 (XINHUA)--Most developing countries could be able to regain their economic growth momentum by the middle of the next decade, provided there is a more favorable world environment, says a World Bank report released here today.

The report, called "World Development Report 1983," gives three scenarios for economic development in the next decade. Under the "high case," developed countries could produce an annual growth rate of 5.0 percent, and developing countries 6.2 percent. The "central case" is 3.5 percent for the former and 5.5 percent for the latter. A "low case" would be 2.5 percent for the developed countries and 4.7 percent for the developing countries, if trade and economic policies deteriorate instead of improving.

The report predicts world trade is not likely to expand as rapidly as it did in the past, even without resort to increased protectionism. As to energy, it says, the oil price can be expected to rise in real terms to a level in the mid-1990's about 20 percent above its 1981 peak.

The outlook for official development assistance (ODA) from the developed to undeveloped is anything but encouraging, because only a few industrial nations seem willing to raise their contributions and some, notably the United States, may actually reduce their assistance levels, the report says. The ODA as currently planned falls far short of the needs of the low-income countries, and it will remain at about the same level--0.35 percent of industrial countries' GNP in 1995.

The report urges the developed countries to give more concessionary aid to the low-income countries. "It is greatly to the advantage of industrial countries to stimulate growth in the developing countries," it declares.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

SHANGHAI RECEPTION FOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT SHOW

OW171625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 17 (XINHUA)--Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan said today the international defense equipment show opening here tomorrow will provide an opportunity for Chinese defense industry engineers and technicians to share experience with their colleagues from other countries.

Wang Daohan was addressing a reception hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government this evening to welcome foreign munitions firm representatives and military scientists to the opening ceremony of the 1983 naval technology and shipboard electronic defense equipment show.

In his toast, the Shanghai mayor said that the exhibition will also help expand cooperation between China and other countries.

Among the over 300 foreign guests were Admiral F. Martini, deputy director of the Italian National Armament; Major General G. Farotti, director of the defence equipment procurement department of Italy; Captain M. W. Jenkins, assistant director of regional marketing of the Ministry of Defense of the United Kingdom; Commander J. L. Girardot of the French Ministry of Defense; and Motoyoshi Hori, general editor of the "Pacific Sea Power Review" of Japan.

Present on the host side were Ruan Chongwu, vice mayor of Shanghai; Li Guang, director of the armament department of the People's Liberation Army general staff; Lin Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the P.L.A. Navy; Cheng Wang, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the China state shipbuilding corporation; Deng Yongqing, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Zhi Nuan Hui, president of the Commilit Press, Ltd., of Hong Kong which is one of the co-sponsors of the show, was also present.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

NARCOTIC CONTROL BOARD PRESIDENT VISITS

OW141333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA)--Professor Paul Reuter, president of the International Narcotic Control Board, said that China's strict control and stern prohibition of narcotics are identical with the principles of the International Narcotic Control Board.

Professor Reuter made the remarks at a meeting during his current visit to Beijing. He said the main tasks of the board were the limitation of production, processing, buying and selling of narcotics and psychotropic substances which are used in the medical and scientific professions, as well as the prohibition of illegal planting, production, processing, trafficking and use of narcotics.

Professor Reuter arrived in Beijing on July 7 and is scheduled to leave for France tomorrow. The other two members of his party will stay on to visit Shanghai and Guangzhou.

During their stay in Beijing, Jiang Bing, chief of the pharmaceutical administrative department under the Ministry of Public Health, gave a brief account of China's policies and measures with regard to narcotic control. He said these measures have ensured that narcotic drugs were only used for medical, research and teaching requirements. For the past 30 years, China has insisted on a license system over the import and export of narcotics, he said.

Officials from the Ministry of Public Security and China's customs administration all briefed Professor Reuter on China's policies on the prohibition of narcotic drugs. The officials said in recent years some international traffickers smuggled heroin into China and then sent it on to Hong Kong and Macao or other places. China's customs and public security departments took resolute anti-smuggling measures and, from early 1981 to the end of 1982, customs officers in Beijing and Guangzhou tracked down 18 cases of heroin smuggling among travellers, seizing a total of 60.27 kg of the drug, the officials said. Thirty-six traffickers of foreign nationality were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from five years to life.

Professor Reuter and his party also visited medical and pharmaceutical institutions in Beijing. They were also given a banquet hosted by Guo Ziheng, vice minister of public health.

CSO: 4000/208

GENERAL

OPEC MEETING CONTRIBUTES TO OIL STABILITY

OW201242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Helsinki, July 19 (XINHUA correspondent Huang Pengnian)--The just ended two-day midyear conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) contributes to the stability of the world oil market by maintaining the production quota of 17.5 million barrels and the price of 29 dollars per barrel agreed at the London meeting last March.

Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, president of the OPEC conference and UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, stated that the conference was right to decide against increased production, saying: "There is now a balance in the market as a result of the disappearance of surplus production" but "although the market had firmed up, it was really not strong enough to talk about increasing production."

Al-'Utaybah's cautious remarks coincided with those by Saudi Arabian oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani when the latter said: "Gradually I think demand will go up. Gradually we will increase production and then we won't have to manage production."

Yamani earlier rebutted the idea that oil was another commodity whose price may bounce up and down with "the seasons, the political news, the state of the international economy and short-term expectations for price."

"Oil is not an ordinary commodity like tea or coffee. It is a strategic commodity. Oil is too important a commodity to be left to the vagaries of the spot or futures market or any other type of speculative endeavor," he was quoted as saying.

The decision by OPEC to maintain its production and price was conditioned mainly by five factors.

Firstly, there exists a relative balance of oil supply and demand in the present world oil market. Therefore, to quote OPEC's former President Yayah Dikko, OPEC wants "to consolidate our present position and ensure that the restoration of stability is permanent and not fleeting."

Secondly, the Western industrialized countries, who buy most of OPEC oil, witnessed a slow economic recovery. A stable OPEC price and production would enable the organization to keep the upward movement of oil demand.

Thirdly, OPEC is benefitting from a strong U.S. dollar, which guarantee more income for OPEC countries without raising oil prices.

Fourthly, non-OPEC countries began to show their willingness to cooperate with the OPEC. Mexico, a non-OPEC oil exporter and No. 1 supplier of U.S. oil imports, sent a senior government official to the Helsinki conference as an observer.

The Soviet Union has done severe damage to the OPEC by raising 40 percent of its oil export to some Western countries. During the Helsinki meeting, an OPEC official told the press that the organization had started negotiations with Moscow over the oil policy. "The Russians showed their readiness to cooperate," Yamani was quoted as saying.

Last but not least, every OPEC member is observing the OPEC agreement. Al-'Utaybah said all violations of the London accord were minor "and were not even worth discussing."

Experts say the demand for OPEC oil would shoot up by at least one million barrels a day in the next quarter but al-'Utaybah said, "Today we're still below our ceiling and I'm not going to waste time talking about sharing the fruit on our tree."

CSO: 4000/208

UNITED STATES

SHIJIE JINGJI ON REAGAN'S NORTH-SOUTH POLICY

HK200849 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 4, 10 Apr 83 pp 32-38, 25

[Article by Zhang Ruizhuang [1728 4213 1004] of Shanghai International Problems Research Institute: "The Reagan Administration's North-South Policy and Its Negative Effects"]

[Text] The present international economic order is the product of colonialism and imperialism. During the initial post-war years the United States built up an international currency system centered on the U.S. dollar by using its position of absolute supremacy in terms of strength and through the agency of the Bretton Woods Agreement and various other accords concerning customs duty and trade. It was thus in a position to control the world market. Although there have been enormous changes in the international balance of power in the 30 years since then and although the old international economic system has come under strong attacks, even to the extent of forcing some partial readjustments and adaptations, the fundamental character of the advanced Western countries which continue to practice economic control and exploitation, has still not changed. This is especially true of the United States, which in its position of domination and monopolization has gone from moderate interests to grabbing enormous interests while the vast majority of developing countries remain powerless. The United States is the greatest beneficiary of the old international economic system and thus any move against the old order is a move against U.S. interests and for this reason the United States is necessarily the strongest defender of the old order and it constantly rejects the Third World's demands for the establishment of a new international economic order.

After the Reagan administration came to office, the U.S. Government carried out domestic policies involving economic cuts while the central task of U.S. foreign policy was to step up the struggle with the Soviet Union. These actions supported conservative policies. The U.S. Government also produced the "Global Economic Development Strategy" which took as its premise the improvement of the American economy, the main substance of which was for private economies and free trade to seek expression through market mechanism, and which required that North-South relations serve the needs of the strategy for resisting the Soviet Union. In handling the problem of North-South relations the United States adopted a stubborn position of ignoring the demands of the Third World and now, while trying to maintain presently existing

international economic relations, the United States has become the most important obstacle to the establishment of a new international economic order. The United States' short-sightedness has had an extremely negative influence on the finding of a rational solution to the North-South question and on international economic development in general, and has increased the potential threat to world peace and stability. For these reasons the situation is now of great concern to relevant parties throughout the world.

### 1. The Reagan Administration's North-South Policy

As soon as the Reagan administration came to office it began a close examination of U.S. economic policy toward developing countries. By autumn 1981, President Reagan and his top government officials had already made a series of pertinent speeches at all sorts of official occasions which suggested that Reagan had already formed a fairly clear new policy towards the North-South problem. In comparison to Carter, Reagan's North-South policy was much harder and in tactical terms it was much more aggressive. Thus, the policy was not merely satisfied with rejecting the demands of the developing countries, instead it actively produced counterproposals and counterdemands to every one of the relevant problems, thereby attempting to guide the solution to the North-South problem onto American lines. In a nutshell, the Reagan administration's North-South policy consists of the following three major points:

- 1) To emphasize that the greatest contribution that the United States can make to the developing countries is to put the U.S. economy in order and in doing so it avoids the responsibility that it should shoulder in reforming the international economic order.

Reagan himself, as well as his government officials, has more than once declared that "the contribution that the United States can make to (international economic) development can be nothing more than the preservation of a constantly developing and prosperous American economy." (Speech by Reagan at the annual joint meeting of the IMF and the World Bank, "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT," 26 October 1981) Thus, the most pressing task for the United States in terms of international economic development is nothing more than ensuring that healthy readjustments are made to its own economy and finances so that the country may prosper. The reason for this is not only that in terms of numbers the United States is the greatest provider of development aid in the world and the largest export market for developing countries and hence the prosperity of the U.S. economy will mean huge increases in this aid and in trade opportunities, but, in addition, it is because the American economy is linked in a very deep-rooted way to the entire world economy and thus it has a decisive influence on it. Reagan has claimed that "every one percent drop in (American) interest rates due to falls in the rate of inflation will mean an improvement of \$1 billion in the international balance of payments of developing countries." (Speech by Reagan on 15 Oct 1981 in Philadelphia to the International Affairs Council, "State Department Bulletin," Dec 1981) Thus, he concluded that "once our own economy is put in order and we reap the benefits, they (developing countries) will also reap the benefits and everyone benefit." (Ibid.)

According to American logic, as long as the U.S. economy is put in order and we depend on its "charity," then all developmental problems throughout the world will be solved with one sweep of the knife and everything will be just fine. The United States fundamentally refuses to acknowledge the need to reform the existing international economic system and believes that the existing system is the most reasonable set-up that can be achieved under present international conditions and that its record, "whichever standards one adopts to weight it up, is an outstanding one" (*Ibid.*), and that "its successes far outnumber its failures" ("United States Presidential Economic Report") (1982). The United States believes that what is presently needed in order to help improve things for low income countries "is not to weaken a system which has served us so outstandingly, but to continue to make concerted efforts to improve and perfect it". (Speech by Reagan on 15 Oct 1981 in Philadelphia to the International Affairs Council, "State Department Bulletin," Dec 1981). The United States also objects to the more enlightened views of some Western (north) people who show breadth of vision. When the United States presidential economic report discussed the Brandt committee which supported the establishment of a new international economic order it said "In general there was an overemphasis on the transferal of natural resources and an insufficient emphasis on developing natural resources through the private market mechanism." ("United States Presidential Economic Report") (1982). The United States rejected this outright. Former Secretary of State General Haig said at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, "The development strategy which relies on large transferals of financial wealth from developed countries to developing countries is simply not realistic." (Speech by Haig at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, "State Department Bulletin," Oct 1981).

Judging from their position as outlined above, the Reagan administration and the United States are adopting delaying and obstructing tactics in the face of the global discussion of the North-South problem. By using the excuse that a new government must carry out a comprehensive examination of such a policy, the administration demanded that discussion of this problem be postponed from the 35th session of the UN General Assembly until the Cancun Conference and the 36th session of the General Assembly. Furthermore, at the Cancun Conference the U.S. Government made four preconditions and, without any reason, demanded that the two standards for deciding when the time was ripe for discussions be "the course of mutual agreement" and "signs of visible progress". During ratification of problems for global discussion for the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, developing countries did manage to demand that discussions commence as soon as possible and indeed, even the majority of developed countries also adopted a positive stance to the timing, but the United States remained stubborn and reiterated its prerequisites, stressing that the time for discussions was not yet ripe and thus, the strenuous efforts of those in favor of discussions were defeated once again. It can be seen that as far as this problem is concerned, the Reagan administration not only refuses to yield but has now retreated from the previously reached compromise. The United States' disagreement with developing countries over the global discussions touches upon many problems relating to agenda, procedures, and time limitations. However, the key to the whole matter lies in how to decide the powers of the discussion body. The United States insists on carrying out the discussions in the special body in which it has policy-making superiority, and absolutely opposes supervisory authority and powers of final decision-making over the discussions being wielded by the UN central discussion body

which practices the principle of one country, one vote. In taking up this position, the United States can be sure that the talks will proceed under its control and that the outcome of the talks will not harm American interests.

From the above we can see that this "American centralism" characterized by United States putting forward "the restoration of the American economy" as the way to solve the problem of international economic development is really a subterfuge for avoiding reforms to the international economic order and an excuse to carry out economic policies which harm others and benefit only the United States. This position has been in direct defiance of post-war changes, especially extreme changes in the balance of power over the last 20 years, and the United States has failed to recognize the constantly increasing political power of the Third World countries, as well as their corresponding demands for economic rights. Instead, it has blindly continued to handle the situation in the same way as it did during the initial post-war years during its time of prosperity, hanging on to the Bretton Woods system in order to preserve its hegemonic power within the sphere of international economics. In actual fact, this is very unwise of the United States and it is in direct opposition to, and a denial of, the trends of historical development.

2) To advocate the chief principles of "free trade" and "private economies" as an "international development strategy"; the implementation of commodity expansion and the export of capital in the name of strengthening trade and investment links with developing countries.

The Reagan administration believes that "the magic of the market" is the panacea for all economic ills, the problem of international development being no exception. Reagan announced that "as long as poor countries absorb private investment from abroad...and support the free circulation of funds and trade, then they will find the best long-term plans for solving their problems." (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 16 October 1981). In Reagan's eyes, as long as guarantees can be provided for free trade and private economies, as soon as the mechanics of market adjustments work their "magic" then the problems cited by developing countries such as trade preference, the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, as well as readjustments to the international economy set-up will all be solved, indeed he even believes that insufficiencies in development funds can be eased through the high results of private economies. The United States is trying to use the "strategy for international development" which it has cooked up to oppose the demands of developing countries to reform the international economic order. At the same time it is also attempting to seize opportunities to grab economic and political benefits under the pretext of increasing trade and investment links with developing countries.

Stimulation of "free trade" through the "open market" has always been an important channel of development for the Reagan administration. The administration states categorically that as far as developing countries are concerned, trade is one of the most important motive forces behind the promotion of economic growth and that it is far more important way of accumulating wealth than foreign aid. It cites examples such as the following: In 1981, the export revenue of non-oil producing developing countries made up 83 percent of their sources of foreign capital while official development aid only

amounted to 4 percent. (Speech by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, McNamar at the Brooklyn Conference, 7 Jan 1982) Trade from developing countries to the United States also has its own special and important significance: In 1980, export revenue of non-oil producing developing countries in trade with the United States totaled \$63 billion, more than twice the total amount of foreign aid received by all developing countries in the same year. (Speech by Reagan on 15 Oct 1981 in Philadelphia to the World Affairs Council) Thus, the United States insists to those who want it to increase development aid, that this would not be as good as all countries working hard together to break down protectionism and to promote and open market and so, in order to help developing countries increase their trade revenue, the United States wants to use free trade policies to strengthen its trade links with developing countries.

All of this sounds very impressive but as soon as one takes a closer look at the U.S. blueprint for "free trade" it is not hard to see the real intentions behind such policies. First, the United States is trying to get more developing countries to enter more deeply into the system outlined by the "Comprehensive Accords Concerning Customs Duty and Trade," and it is also trying its hardest to solve the trade problems of both sides within the sphere of these "comprehensive accords." Reagan said very clearly that "in order to step up trade with developing countries, the most effective and significant steps we can take are to strengthen the "comprehensive accords." The only feasible way of achieving further liberalization of the industrialized nations trade system is to work hard for mutual benefits and with shared responsibilities within the sphere of the 'comprehensive accords'." (Ibid.) Secondly, the "comprehensive accords" are a means by which pressure on developing countries can be applied to demand that they also set up a reciprocal open market. With this aim in mind, the United States tried its utmost at the ministerial conference of countries involved in the "Comprehensive Accords" held in Geneva in November 1982, to sell the plan known as the "North-South Open Market" which aimed at getting developing countries to make even more concessions in terms of customs duty preference and which involved promises of greater commitments to developing countries in return for a reduction in customs duties in developing countries or even the total removal of customs duty obstacles. Judging by the official American position during this conference, the United States' call for reciprocal open markets was mainly aimed at the so-called "advanced developing countries," because their industrially manufactured products have already begun to be strong competitive opponents of American products. American requests that the application of the "comprehensive accords" be extended to include investments, labor, and high-technology product trade were mainly because, at the moment, the United States still dominates these areas, and it hopes to take advantage of its superiority by seeking a way out for its exports now suffering stagnation through the vast markets of the Third World countries.

From this we can see that the United States' emphasis on the "free market" is not only an excuse for it to reduce development aid, but is also an attempt to use defense as the best means of attack. Therefore, it has taken the idea of the Third World countries, that developed countries relax their trade restrictions, and reversed it, demanding that developing countries open up their own markets. Furthermore, the United States' so-called increased trade links

with developing countries are nothing more than attempts to take advantage of the developing countries' desperate need to expand their exports, while the extremely restrictive "preferences" which lure them to open doors which protect their own national economies allow U.S. commodities and capital to jump in. The United States is trying with all its might to oppose intervention in international trade with "the market as an external force" and in actual fact all it is doing is opposing an international set-up which would favor developing countries. Its advocacy of "non-interference in the role of the market forces" is nothing more than a victory in a trade war in which the weak are the prey of the strong and in which the United States relies on its own extremely strong and powerful competitive position. As one commentary in a French newspaper said, this tactic of the United States is in actual fact "each man for himself and the strongest survives and the weakest dies."

Another very prominent "development strategy" outlined by the Reagan government is the "strengthening of the private economy." This mainly means strengthening the role of private investments and private loans within the circulation of international development funds.

In recent years official American aid and international financing organizations have all been hit by shortages of funds. In order to solve this problem, and at the same time to promote the export of private American capital, the Reagan government has been actively encouraging the participation of private capital in various different ways in international development activities. This includes joint loans with world or regional development banks, joint investments with the U.S. Government in carrying out overseas development, and direct private investments in developing countries. In view of this, the World Bank, the creditor of development funds has, under the influential control of the United States, absorbed a great deal of private capital for participation in joint loans to developing countries. From 1973 to 1982, the total amount of capital of joint creditors in the World Bank increased from \$500 million to \$7.4 billion of which more than half was supplied by private financing organizations. (USIA Washington Report, 13 Jan 1983) After the Reagan administration took office, they made further requests that this trend be developed and the number of scheduled joint loan programs over the next year or two will make up one-third of all loan programs and within 5 years they will make up two-thirds. (Speech by U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, McNamar at Brooklyn Conference, 7 Jan 1982) As far as the debtor is concerned the United States has been trying with all its might to propose a kind of "upward grading" system in the distribution of development funds. Thus, as the economy of a developing country grows, the source of its development funds should gradually alter from official preference funds to total private commercial loans. In the last 20 years, the proportion of development funds received by developing countries which have been preference funds has fallen from 60 percent in 1960 to 33 percent in 1978 and, what is more, the United States is continuing to demand that the proportion continues to drop.

Furthermore, at the same time the United States International Development Bureau has set up a special department known as "The Free Enterprise Office" to encourage and guide private enterprises in participating in overseas development projects promoted by the American Government. In order to encourage direct overseas investments of private American capital, the United States

has repeatedly asked developing countries "to improve the atmosphere for private investments and technological transfers" and wants them to readjust their "domestic policies and their investment laws to create an environment in which private economy can be profitable." (A Talk With Reporters by the Deputy Head of the United States International Development Bureau, MacFarlane, U.S. NEWS AND WORK REPORT, 26 October 1981) In the last 2 years this request has now become a policy position which the United States invariably reiterates in any discussions of the North-South problem.

Thus, in conclusion, the United States' attempt to advocate the "superiority" of the "private economy" is nothing more than an effort to stimulate the export of private American capital, while pressing for reductions in official development aid, thus increasing U.S. economic control over developing countries.

3) To emphasize on the practical results for the United States of U.S. aid, and reduction in the scale of aid. Taking the strategic demands of opposing the Soviet Union as central, foreign aid has changed its focus from multilateral to bilateral and has been concentrated in a few key countries.

The United States foreign "aid" has always been a way of promoting America's foreign policies and necessarily serves to maintaining U.S. global strategic interests. Past American governments have indeed admitted this but the Reagan administration has stressed it to the extreme and has publically announced that it "wants to integrate our foreign aid policies even more closely with our overall economic, political, and security interests." Thus, the Reagan administration no longer sticks a label of "humanitarian concern for the fundamental needs of the people on poor countries" on its foreign aid.

On the basis of preserving all American interests, the first step that the Reagan government took was to reduce the outlay of foreign aid. Since the 1970's, as the United States power has been so severely reduced, official American aid has constantly wavered at a low level. If we deduct inflationary factors then, in actual fact, there has been a real drop in aid. When total foreign aid is seen as a percentage of the GNP then the United States can be seen to have dropped behind the vast majority of other developed countries. Plans for this decrease in foreign aid began before the end of Carter's term in office, but when Reagan took up office he greatly reduced the Carter aid budget. On 18 February 1981, Reagan's budget proposals to Congress included a reduction on the authorized figures for foreign aid in 1981 from an original \$5.4 billion to \$4.8 billion. (U.S. "Record of Facts" [Shikuang Huibian], 1981, p 100) This resulted in the actual amount of official U.S development aid paid out dropping sharply from \$7.1 billion in 1980 to \$5.7 billion and thus the percentage that it represented of the GNP dropped from 0.27 percent to 0.20 percent, equal to that of 1979, the lowest figure ever recorded. (World Bank, "World Development Report, 1982") Furthermore, Reagan's aid budget for the 1982 financial year was a reduction from Carter's proposed \$7.2 billion to \$5.4 billion, a reduction of 26 percent. (U.S. "Record of Facts", 1981, p 100)

Obviously, the main reason for the enormous drop in foreign aid outlays by the Reagan administration is the worsening of the American economic situation and the fact that the government financial department is unable to make ends meet. Another reason is that the government considers that previous annual foreign aid outlays of \$1 billion have not produced any obvious results in promoting America's own interests and "are not of benefit to matters central to U.S. foreign policy" and indeed "have provided funds through international organizations to enemy powers." Thus, the Reagan administration believes that its most pressing task is to improve the material results of aid and not to increase the amount of aid. In view of insufficiencies in foreign aid funds, "secondary projects must be eliminated and the lesser amount of money that exists must be used to serve our most important foreign policy targets."

These so-called "most important foreign policy targets" are without doubt, as far as the Reagan administration is concerned, the controlling of Soviet expansion. As soon as Reagan came to office he very clearly stated that the importance of relations between the United States and developing countries lay mainly in controlling the expansion of Soviet power, and that the development of these relations must "be in line with the United States own interests." Based on this premise and following on the reductions in the outlay of foreign aid, the Reagan administration has concentrated on implementing the following three principles in its foreign aid policies.

1. The strengthening of bilateral aid and the reduction of multilateral aid. The Reagan administration has said many times that loans from multilateral international development organizations are not under direct American control and thus cannot reflect U.S. interests in the Third World. Accordingly, former Secretary of State General Haig announced that American authorities "will give more attention to bilateral rather than multilateral aid." When Reagan was reducing the foreign aid budget he also clearly pointed out that these large-scale reductions would be concentrated in multilateral international organizations such as the World Bank. With this kind of guiding ideology the Reagan administration ignored the Carter administration's official promise that during the 3 years 1981-3, \$3.25 billion would be given to the International Development Council as supplementary funds. Payment was delayed and delayed again. In 1981 and 1982, only \$1.2 billion was paid over and only \$700 million has been earmarked for payment in 1983. Thus, through the entire 3 years the sum paid only amounts to 59 percent of the promised total, the result being that the council now lacks funds and is in danger of being unable to provide the loans agreed according to original plans. When we examine the ratio of multilateral and bilateral development aid provided by the United States, the figures during the Carter administration read as follows: 1978--102:100; 1979--119:100; 1980--104:100 while during the Reagan administration the ratio has fallen to 71:100 in 1981 and 83:100 in 1982. (Calculated on the basis of figures in "Congressional Quarterly Review," 1980 and 1981).

2. The concentration of bilateral aid on a small number of countries which are closely linked with the United States global strategic interests. Although the total amount of U.S. foreign aid has been reduced there has been a significant increase in the amount of aid given to a small number of strategically important countries. At present, U.S. aid is concentrated in four

major strategic regions, namely the Middle Eastern and Mediterranean coasts, regions surrounding Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. In 1982 for example, only three Middle Eastern countries and regions received American aid and yet it made up around 60 percent of all the United States bilateral aid for that year. This trend has continued to develop. On the basis of Reagan's foreign aid program for 1983, 87 percent of all military aid will go to 7 countries and regions while 78 percent of all economic aid will go to just 6 countries and regions.

3. Increasing the proportion of "security aid." This so-called "security aid" includes both military aid and "economic support aid." This kind of aid is of a much more political nature than other kinds, and it is a tool which directly serves American strategic interests. In the past, the balance between America's security aid and development aid was basically equal but after Reagan's appearance in office, security aid showed a slight increase over development aid in the 1982 foreign aid budget, while in 1983 the increase was quite considerable, showing a rise of 36.6 percent. On the other hand, economic and financial aid only increased 5.2 percent. (U.S. "Record of Facts", 1982, p 89)

In conclusion, the U.S. foreign aid program is totally aimed at improving and increasing its own political and strategic interests. Just as the Third World countries have said, the United States only knows how to handle North-South relations "through the mirror of East-West relations" while the needs of developing countries and the plight of impoverished nations are totally ignored.

### 3. The Negative Effect of the Reagan Administration's North-South Policy

The stubborn position that the Reagan administration has adopted over the North-South problem is having a very negative effect on North-South relations, including relations between the United States and the Third World countries, the development and restoration of economies in both the North and the South, as well as relations between the United States and the Western Alliance.

1) It is blocking a solution to the North-South problem and damaging relations between the United States and Third World countries.

In the wake of obstacles set up by the United States (mainly the Reagan government) and other Western countries, the efforts of Third World countries in organizing global discussions to try and break down the impasse between North and South have as yet seen no positive results. The vast majority of Third World countries which personally suffer under the present situation are very dissatisfied with the United States' inflexible North-South policy. All of them are taking advantage of various international podiums to speak out against, and criticize, the international economic policies of the United States and various other Western countries. During general discussions at the 1982 UN General Assembly, world economic problems formed the main thread running through virtually all the speeches given, and the United States became the target for many countries' criticisms. In his speech, the prime minister of one Asian country said "The economies of impoverished countries are being

trampled underfoot as a result of the economic recession constructed as a matter of policy by people in the world's strongest commercial and financial center." The foreign minister of one African nation denounced the fact that preparations for global discussions had seen absolutely no development to date "as a result of the stubborn position adopted by some industrially developed nations." The foreign minister of a certain Latin American country criticized the United States by name for its postponements of discussions. As a result of this and similar reactions, the American representatives at the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF in September of the same year found themselves in an isolated position.

2) It is harming the economic growth of developing countries, and it is not helping solve the economic difficulties of developed countries.

In terms of trade, the United States' and other Western countries' non-customs duty barriers are restricting developing countries' exports of manufactured goods and semi-manufactured goods and the result is that export revenues for developing countries are reduced to an estimated \$50 to \$60 billion a year. At the same time, the United States and other Western countries still monopolize the international market and are forcing the prices of raw materials and primary products down to the lowest levels in 45 years. In view of worsening trade conditions and the shrinkage in exports, trade deficits for non-oil producing developing countries are increasing year by year and they have risen from \$68 billion in 1980 to \$77.7 billion in 1981 and \$80.9 billion in 1982. (UNCTAD "1981 Trade and Development Report")

In terms of finances, the United States' long-term maintenance of a high interest rate policy has meant that interest rates on international monetary markets have remained high. Whereas debts of developing countries originally stood at an enormous \$600 billion, the increase in loan interest rates has only increased their burdens. From 1978 to 1981, the interest paid by developing countries doubled, reaching \$48 billion. Thus, a large proportion of the limited foreign capital revenue of developing countries is swallowed up by the terrifying increases in interest rates.

In terms of development aid, the example which best illustrates the negative effects of the United States policies is the previously mentioned effects of the United States policies is the previously mentioned "threat to the International Development Council." In 1981, America's abandonment of its promises and resultant reductions in loan supplies meant that the Council was only able to provide about half of the loans to developing countries that it had planned. In 1982, the United States once again reduced its payments and this led to other contributing countries following its bad example and reducing their contributions by similar proportions so that the amount of funds that the council was able to draw on in 1982 dropped from \$3.5 billion in 1981 to \$2.6 billion, only 63 percent of the originally planned \$4.1 billion. ("World Bank Annual Report 1982") The repercussions of the United States delays in loans payments will mean that loans during the years 1984-87 will also be difficult to arrange according to regular plans. The International Development Council is an organization which specializes in providing non-interests loans to the world's most underdeveloped countries. The threat of a shortage

in its loan funds will mean a worsening of the plight of those countries already most in need.

The economies of developed countries depend to a very great extent on the natural resources and markets of developing countries. Thus, the result of the United States and other advanced countries promoting the "crisis shifting policy" not only harms economic growth in developing countries but also threatens economic recovery in these advanced countries. Take the United States as an example. In 1981, developing countries made up 36 percent of America's total export figures and 47 percent of America's import figures, becoming even more important trading partners for the United States than the European Economic Community, Canada, and Japan. The stagnation of developing countries' economies and the drop in their exports meant that they were able to obtain manufactured products and technology from advanced countries and in addition, they were unable to provide a suitable arena for investments by the latter. Thus, the manner in which the United States and other developed countries harmed the interests of developing countries in actual fact meant that the cutting off of these important channels of raw materials, markets, and capital caused the economy of the entire capitalist world to sink into an inextricable quagmire.

3) It is attracting dissatisfaction from other Western countries and increasing splits in the Western alliance.

Although other advanced Western countries, like the United States, also belong to the "North" and share fundamental common interests with the United States over the North-South problem, their economic dependence on the South runs very deep and hence their thoughts on how to preserve their own interests have led to them adopting rather more moderate strategies than the United States over the North-South question. These other Western countries recognize the mutual dependence of the North and the South in economic terms, and they also recognize the need to carry out some reforms and readjustments to the present economic relations, agreeing that such reforms are desirable and in keeping with their own interests. They advocate dialogue rather than resistance as a means of handling North-South relations and improving cooperation between North and South. On the basis of this stance, these other advanced countries, centered around the EEC, have been trying many different means of exerting pressure on the United States and have demanded that it change its stubborn position and move with the times to avoid implicating the entire Western world. In a warning issued at the Cancun Conference, the French minister of foreign affairs said that if the industrialized nations blindly refuse to carry out serious negotiations in the United Nations, then it might find itself "politically totally isolated" while the world economy would deteriorate to a point which could "bring about war." The French prime minister made an even more open and public criticism of the United States at the UN General Assembly when he said "in the Western world there is one major power which is taking advantage of the chaos in the international monetary system for its own interests. It is drawing up its own budgets and monetary system in total disregard for the possible effects this might have on other countries." He continued his criticism of the United States by saying "plans for global negotiations are still at an impasse," "all we need is good faith and then global negotiations can be organized very quickly." This public and very severe criticism

by France illustrates the fact that the conflict over the North-South problem is becoming increasingly fierce and manifest within Western countries.

4) It is increasing potential threats to world peace and stability.

To a certain extent the United States' North-South policy is intensifying antagonism between North and South, and this has thus become one of the many reasons for the serious worsening of the economies in developing countries, especially the most underdeveloped countries. These two phenomena are closely interwoven with the escalation of economic friction between advanced Western countries as well as the worsening of their domestic economic crises, and thus the general situation could lead to extremely dangerous after effects. At present, the world is facing the most serious economic recession in the last 30 years. Rampant trade protectionism and the serious worsening of developing countries' debts have increased the crisis in the international trade and finance systems. World opinion is beginning to remind people to take note of the causality between the great depression of the 1930's and the outbreak of World War II. Furthermore, the economic difficulties of impoverished nations may lead to social and political disorder. In recent years, the extreme poverty into which the hundreds of millions of people in Third World countries have sunk has meant a sharp rise in crime rates in many of these countries while terrorist activities have also increased along with military coups and chaos, while war has broken out frequently in many regions. This kind of chaos and disorder already has, and indeed will continue, to provide opportunities for the expansion of hegemony and represents an enormous threat to world peace and stability. Within the ruling groups in the United States there are many people who are very conscious of these dangers. Former American Defense Secretary and head of the World Bank, now chairman of the American Overseas Development Affairs Committee, Robert McNamara, in the most recent annual report of that organization pointed out to the U.S. Government that as long as military strength is insufficient to guarantee the United States security "then we must focus our attention on foreign policy tools which provide economic and political choices."

The Reagan administration's North-South policy, like its entire international economic policy and its foreign policies, is full of self-contradictions. The main aim of this policy is to maintain the United States position of superiority and its interests within the present international economic system and to help the prosperity of the United States economy. The means it has used to this end have caused damage to the economies of developing countries resulting in the destruction of the overseas markets, investment markets and raw materials and fuel supply bases so decisive in the life and death of the American economy. Another important aim of this policy is to take advantage of development aid in strengthening the United States global strategy in its struggle against the Soviet Union. But this aim has been self-defeating and instead it has created a wave of anti-American feeling in Third World countries and an intensification of American isolationism, thus creating opportunities for hegemony to expand. The Reagan administration's call "to work hard to establish a new set of just and responsible relations with the Third

World"--one of the four fundamental aims of the administration's foreign policy, as well as the so-called "strategic unity" with the Third World, in reality amount to nothing more than empty words.

Recent developments illustrate that under the enormous pressure of the constantly worsening situation in international financing, the Reagan administration has had no other option but to take a more flexible position over international economic problems and this has included some concessions to the Third World over the question of funds. At the end of 1982 when the 10 nation conference of financial ministers opened in Paris, the United States changed the position it took at the annual meeting of the IMF in Toronto in September, at which it only agreed to increase the proportion of funds it was giving to the organization by 20 percent and instead agreed to increase the amount from between 40 and 60 percent.

In addition, the United States has also agreed to open its "comprehensive organization of loans" to extend loans to Third World countries and not merely, as before, only to the 10 country group, and it is increasing this fund by 1.7 times to act as an emergency fund to help developing countries clear serious debts. But the Reagan administration is not going to make a fresh start that easily and completely give up its policy on the North-South question. And this can only continue to harm the interests of both developing countries and the United States. This short-sighted and unwise attitude adopted by the United States over the North-South problem will only give rise to more and more domestic and international criticism demanding that it change this erroneous policy. We will all have to wait and see what type and scale of changes, and what kind of direction the United States North-South policy may experience within the next year or two.

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SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE PEACE POLICY--Moscow, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--While receiving the ambassadors of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime in Moscow, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa said today that the USSR "fully supports" the policy set by the "conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries" held in Phnom Penh. According to TASS, the three ambassadors were authorized to inform the Soviet Union of the results of the seventh conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh puppet regime, which was held in Phnom Penh on 19 and 20 July, and convey to it a copy of the meeting's final document. The meeting's central topic of discussion was to seek a dialogue with ASEAN while Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [OW211832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 21 Jul 83]

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NORTHEAST ASIA

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMIC STRATEGY

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[Article by Li Changhuan and Cao Shigong: "'Second Takeoff' Doomed To Fail--on South Korea's Economy"--passages within slantlines published in capitals]

[Text] After coming to power, Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea put forth the economic strategy of a "second takeoff," which is an attempt to enable South Korea "to rank among the advanced industrial nations of the world" by the end of this century. However, things have gone against his hopes. In the vortex of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, the South Korean economy has fallen into difficulties.

The South Korean authorities declared that after 2 years of a negative economic growth of -6.2 percent since 1980, over the past 2 years there has been a "recovery boom," with last year's growth rate reaching 5.4 percent. Actually, this 5.4 percent growth rate was achieved mainly by stimulating prosperity in the real estate sector, bringing about an increase in building and construction, and by virtue of external conditions, such as a fall in the international prices of crude oil, materials and raw materials, and so on. Actually, the South Korean economy is in a situation of ever-increasing overproduction. South Korean officials admitted: "Without a revival of exports and investment, an upswing in economic prosperity and a sustained growth will not be possible," and the so-called present "recovery boom" is just like a "sparkling air bubble."

Presently, in the South Korean economy, a slight rise in the index of industrial and mining production can be barely sustained. Aside from this, various major indicators, from those concerning investment in and operation of enterprises, to those related to foreign trade and money, and so on, are declining on an overall scale. Even if we consider industrial and mining production, the stock of inventories increased by 9.3 percent in October 1982, indicating that the economy has been suffering from serious stagnation.

The influence of the world market is naturally a very important reason for the stagnation in the South Korean economy. However, the basic reasons are some inherent contradictions in, and defects of, its economy.

//Weakness in structure./ South Korea's strategy of achieving a high growth rate by building an "export-oriented" economy has resulted in a weak economic structure. To rapidly expand exports, the South Korean authorities have been forced to import larger quantities of foreign capital, equipment, materials and raw materials, so that South Korea's dependence on foreign countries has continuously increased. Currently, the degree of the entire economy's dependence on foreign trade is as high as 75 percent. Thus, the economy is unavoidably affected by the world economic crisis. Moreover, because large sums of capital have been pooled to develop export industries and pay for imports, production for satisfying domestic needs has declined, so that there is inevitably a shortage in the supply of daily goods. However, to solve this problem by producing larger quantities of goods to satisfy domestic needs would aggravate inflation, like pouring oil on fire. Under this condition, a "contractionary policy" has to be adopted, but this will lead to a shortage of capital funds, a decline in the utilization of capacity, and increase in unemployment, so that in turn, the competitive ability of exported goods is weakened and economic stagnation results. Over many years, the South Korean economy has always been inextricably trapped in the "devil's triangle," that is, the cycle of "economic growth--deficits in the international balance of payments--inflation."

//Anomalous expansion of heavy industry and the chemical industry./ Since 1977, under the slogan of "basing our country on heavy industry and the chemical industry," South Korea has used over 80 percent of its capital funds and material resources to expand heavy industry and the chemical industry, leading to more serious disproportion in its economic structure. By 1981, the relative share of heavy industry and the chemical industry in South Korea's manufacturing industries had reached 53 percent, resulting in a serious lack of balance between enterprises in the export sector and those which cater to domestic needs, and between large, medium-sized and small enterprises, so that an "inverted pyramidal" industrial structure with an extremely fragile base has been formed.

//Decline in competitive ability./ In recent years, the competitive ability of South Korea's various industrial products in the international market has rapidly declined. There are many reasons; for example, many categories of industrial equipment for producing export commodities have become obsolete, and the coefficient of input of electric power, materials and raw materials consumed, and so on, based on each unit of equipment used, is on the average 30 percent higher than similar categories of equipment used in other countries. Moreover, its technological standard lags far behind that of advanced industrial nations in the West. The technological standard of medium-sized and small enterprises is particularly poor. Some 96.4 percent of South Korea's factories do not have competitive ability according to international standards. Because of the backward technology, the products are of inferior quality. In 1982, the heavy industrial and chemical products which accounted for 54 percent of South Korea's total exports, could hardly compete with American or West European products in the international market, while light industrial and textile products faced increasingly tougher competition from China, Singapore, Brazil, and so on. Currently, many enterprises face difficulties in marketing their products and are forced to "export at a loss." For example,

among 17 principal categories of products such as television sets, cement, steel plates, cars, and so on, 14 categories have to be sold with agonizing price cuts of 31 percent to 58 percent. With a rapid rise of protectionism in international trade, the situation of South Korea's export trade is getting even worse.

//Heavy debt burden.// Over the past 10 years, South Korea's foreign debts have increased at an average annual rate of 32 percent. As published by the South Korean authorities, by the end of 1982, the total foreign debts reached \$37.2 billion, an increase of over 1,000 percent over 1972, and surpassed only by Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. Thus, South Korea has become the fourth largest "debt kingdom" in the world. In 1982, foreign debts amounted to 53 percent of the GNP. In 1981, 31 percent of foreign debts were short-term loans at high interest rates. Heavy borrowing leads to a heavy burden in repaying loans with interest. According to published figures, repayments of loans with interest amounted to as high as 84.4 percent of newly borrowed loans, or 9.1 percent of the GNP. In the future, as many long-term loans mature, the burden will get heavier. At present, South Korea has fallen into the predicament of borrowing new loans to repay old ones, like a person cutting out a piece of his flesh to cure a boil. The heavy foreign debt burden will mean an increased degree of dependence on foreign countries.

//Deterioration of the financial situation and inflation.// Over many years, the South Korean authorities have taken the issuing of money as an important means of making up for financial deficits and stimulating economic prosperity. Presently, the financial situation continues to deteriorate. In the budgetary annual expenditure, only 20 percent of the financial resources can be used in ways other than fixed expenses. The South Korean Government had borrowed around 2 trillion won from banks by the end of 1982, and the estimated amount of debts for 1983 is over 8 trillion won. If internal debts cannot be repaid, there will be a danger of a sudden outbreak of inflation. On the other hand, increased issuing of money will further push commodity prices up and aggravate economic and social instability.

To sum up, there are serious "structural defects" in the South Korean economy. The stagnation in recent years is an inevitable result of the collective out-break of the contradictions which have accumulated in the course of the one-sided pursuit of a "high growth rate" for an "export-oriented" economy. Although the South Korean authorities have put forth the guiding principle of paying attention to "stability," "efficiency," and "balanced development," and have taken some remedial measures, the results are not significant and the basic factors hindering a balanced economic development have remained unchanged. Nevertheless, considering South Korea's strategic position in northeast Asia, the United States will continue to support the Chon Tu-hwan clique economically and militarily. Taking advantage of external conditions, and by means of the material, technological, and manpower bases which have been established, the South Korean authorities have vigorously attempted to reduce South Korea's economic difficulties. However, economic growth will be sluggish, the situation of stagnation cannot be easily ended soon, and meanwhile, there will still be fluctuations and disruptions.

It is difficult for the so-called "second economic takeoff" launched by the Chon Tu-hwan clique to succeed. It is doomed.

CSO: 4005/1014

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK DEMOCRATIC FRONT DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION

OW260228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held an enlarged meeting here today to discuss the prevention of a new war and the problem of a lasting peace and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In her report at the meeting Ho Chong-suk, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and member of the Presidium of the front, said: "The Korean ceasefire agreement signed 30 years ago was of great importance in our struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and in defence of the country's independence and national dignity."

She pointed out that "in light of consolidating the permanent peace of our country, the fundamental problem we should settle at present is to turn the Korean armistice into a peace agreement and to force U.S. aggressor troops to pull out of South Korea."

"Our door to dialogue with the United States is always open and we are ready to start official negotiations at any place and any level," she said.

She also urged South Korea's political parties, social organizations and people at all strata to answer the proposal of the northern part of Korea on January 18 this year. The proposal called for a joint conference to be attended by all political parties and social organizations of the two parts to discuss matters aimed at forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

The meeting called on the international community to continue with its effort to press for U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and support the Korean people in their struggle for self-determination and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO; 4000/210

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK RED CROSS SOCIETY ON TALKS WITH SEOUL

OW260128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is willing to sit at the same table with the South Korean Red Cross Society if it declares that it demands a U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK stresses this in a statement issued on July 24 in connection with the proposal of the South Korean Red Cross Society to resume the North-South Red Cross talks for the solution of the problem of families split between the north and the south.

Noting that now the South Korean Red Cross Society is making a fuss over "humanitarianism" and "resumption of the Red Cross talks," shifting on to the other side the responsibility for the rupture of the talks, the statement says: This is a masquerade behind which lurks a sinister political purpose.

"Whether the problem of the families and relatives living separated in the north and the south is solved or not, and whether the North-South Red Cross talks are resumed or not, depends entirely on whether the South Korean Red Cross Society takes a true humanitarian stand," it says.

"We hope that the South Korean Red Cross Society will show a positive response to our sincere and just proposal," the statement says.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

CANADIAN OFFICIAL SUPPORTS AFGHAN PEACE EFFORTS

OW081215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 8 (XINHUA)--Visiting Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan Maceachen reaffirmed Canada's support for United Nations efforts to secure foreign troops withdrawal from Afghanistan and return of Afghan refugees to their own country.

Speaking at a news conference here today, Maceachen said he had extensive discussions on the Afghanistan question with Pakistani authorities during his stay in Islamabad and he had told them of Canada's support for the Pakistani stand on the question.

Maceachen met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq yesterday and held lengthy talks with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqubali Khan on bilateral relations and international economic and political questions.

Four agreements were signed between the two countries yesterday afternoon under which Canada will extend a total of 16.7 million Canadian dollars in development assistance to Pakistan during 1983-84 for oil and gas exploration and an immunization program for Afghan refugees.

The Canadian deputy prime minister is scheduled to leave for home today after a three-day visit. Earlier he had toured Sri Lanka and India, and attended an enlarged ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ ON USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

OW151917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 15 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq has said that a political solution of the Afghan question could not be found unless the Soviet troops withdraw from that country, APP reported here today.

In a recent interview with the Japanese daily "ASAHI SHIMBUN," the president said Pakistan is trying to find a political solution of Afghan problem. He said the Soviet Union must withdraw from Afghanistan, the refugees must be allowed to return to their home and hearths with honor and dignity, there should be no interference, intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and Afghanistan's status as a non-aligned Muslim country must be restored.

The president said Pakistan hopes that the three million Afghan refugees on its soil could soon return to their homes safely. But they could not go unless the Soviet troops withdraw, he said.

On his forthcoming visit to Japan, the president said the visit would improve the economic and cultural relations as well as political understanding between Japan and Pakistan.

On a major problem such as that of Afghanistan, Pakistan has the political and diplomatic backing from Japan. Economically, he said, Japan is one of the largest donors of aid to Pakistan.

The president said that the fundamental principles of Pakistan's foreign policy include continued strengthening of relations with China, peaceful and close relationship with other neighboring states including India, and close cooperation with the countries of the Muslim bloc.

On the relations with India, the president said India and Pakistan should live in peace. The neighbours must have a friendly attitude towards each other and Pakistan took the initiative and found that there was good response from India. The president gave credit to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for paving the way for greater understanding between the two countries.

The president denied that Pakistan was going to have a nuclear bomb. Pakistan does not intend to have an explosion even for peaceful purposes, he said.

Referring to the internal affairs, the president stated that Pakistan would have elections in a not too distant future.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MORE 'SOVIET-KARMAL' TROOPS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW231802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 23 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have killed more Soviet-Karmal troops during their recent attacks in various provinces.

On July 13, according to reports reaching here today, 60 guerrilla fighters conducted a night raid on the Qishlahe Jadid military camp of the Soviet-Karmal forces in Qandahar City, killing more than a dozen enemy troops and injuring many others. The troops in the camp were seized with panic as guerrilla rockets and handgrenades set several military buildings on fire. The Soviet troops, however, managed with great efforts to save their ammunition depot.

The guerrillas of Qandahar Province damaged a government mail jeep in Panjwai subdivision the day before, killing the driver and two Karmal soldiers and getting important government documents and valuable information.

The guerrillas overran a government army post in an industrial area of Baghlan Province on July 12. One officer and one soldier were killed in the operation. The remaining ten soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas and were allowed to return to their homes.

Afghan resistance sources told XINHUA here yesterday that the resistance forces in Takhar Province bordering the Soviet Union launched a fierce battle against the Soviet troops in Eshkashem subdivision on June 29. Four Soviet advisors and 25 Soviet soldiers were killed.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK 'SOVIET-KARMAL' TROOPS

OW091034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 9 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas mounted attacks on the Soviet-Karmal troops inside and outside Kabul late last month, wiping out many effectives, according to reports reaching here today.

On June 25, the guerrillas encountered a batch of Soviet-Karmal forces who were conducting a search operation in three villages of Qarah Bagh subdivision, north of Kabul. During a nine-hour fighting, 23 troops were killed and a number of others injured.

The Soviet-Karmal troops encircled four other villages in the area the following day. The guerrillas attacked them and damaged two tanks.

These clashes were followed by the Soviet bombing of the seven villages. 54 villagers were killed during the air raid.

The guerrillas also attacks in Kabul during the last days of June. [as received] On the night of June 25, they assaulted the fifth security post at Khusal Maina, a big trolley-bus stop in the city, killing 18 soldiers.

It was also reported that the guerrillas of Qandahar Province on June 20 killed 15 Karmal troops including an intelligence officer, destroyed a tank and a jeep when they made a surprise attack on the police headquarters of Mewand subdivision.

On June 19, the Soviet offensive to recapture Aaq Tappa Town along the Soviet border in Qunduz Province ended in failure. The Soviet airforce lost a MiG plane during the operation.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS STRIKE 'SOVIET-KARMAL' TROOPS IN KABUL

0W181150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 18 (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have continued their operations against the Soviet-Karmal troops in Kabul and several other provinces since early July, according to a report reaching here from Peshawar today.

Guerrillas attacked a number of military posts in Paghman District, Kabul Province, on July 7, destroying three posts and killing several government employees. Fierce clashes took place on July 9 when a contingent of enemy-men went to Paghman to check guerrilla activities. As a result, guerrillas wiped out 50 enemy men and damaged a few tanks.

On July 6, two jet aircraft were shot down by guerrillas in the suburb of Chakari and at a place nine kilometers southeast of Kabup.

In the eastern province of Konarha, guerrillas killed 11 militiamen including a commander and arrested six others in a clash in Damagan area of Asmar District on July 14. They encircled the center of Asmar District on July 1. Three Russian advisors and 25 Karmal soldiers were killed during the assaults. 12 more soldiers were eliminated and one tank was destroyed when the enemy tried to send in reinforcements.

According to an AAP (Agency Afghan Press) report yesterday, guerrilla warfare in Qandahar Province has gained momentum. In four operations taking place at different points in the first four days of July, several Karmal soldiers were annihilated and two Soviets captured. One tank and an armored vehicle were destroyed.

On July 1, guerrilla fighters attacked the Qandahar City area of Pushtoon Bagh, destroying a tank with all its crewmen killed.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NAKASONE ON AFGHAN SITUATION, HAQ JAPAN VISIT

OW141658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 14 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is the main prerequisite for any solution to the Afghan problem, the Pakistan television broadcast today.

In an exclusive interview with a special correspondent of the Pakistan television in Tokyo, Nakasone said, "We must realize that the Afghan crisis was caused by the Soviet military intervention and therefore, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops is the primary prerequisite for a solution to this issue."

He said the creation of a government in Afghanistan based upon 'the Afghan people's right of self-determination should also be a fundamental aspect of the solution.

On the forthcoming visit to Japan by Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, Nakasone said that it would lead to an even enhanced closer relationship and cooperation between the two countries. He noted Japan and Pakistan have traditionally enjoyed excellent friendly relations and have very close ties in the economic and political fields.

Pakistan, he said, occupies a very important position on the international political scene. The Pakistan president's visit would provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on bilateral relations as well as the situation and circumstances prevailing in the area surrounding Pakistan.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIC PLO REFORMS

OW140958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, July 13 (XINHUA)--The crisis the Palestinian revolution is facing will only serve to strengthen the revolution and enhance its capability to deal with any emergency, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said yesterday.

'Arafat was speaking to his fighters in Wadi al-Zarqa, northwest Tunisia, on the occasion of the Moslem feast of 'Id al-Fitr at the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

He said that "a sound body is not affected by passing diseases. They give the body immunity," the Palestine news agency reported.

He said that the resistance by Palestinians to the Israeli occupation and the recent demonstrations held by Palestinian refugees in Syria and Jordan have demonstrated the support of the Palestinian people for the PLO and their objection to any form of control.

'Arafat also visited his men in Tebessa, Algeria, yesterday. He told the fighters there that a rebellion against him in the al-Biqa' valley was "a stab in the back by those with whom we were in the same trench facing the zionist forces."

Guerrilla operations in the al-Biqa' valley have been restricted since Syria started helping the dissidents in the Fatah, he said.

He said that reforms within the PLO must be carried out democratically and not with the use of force.

CSO: 4000/211

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN LEBANON FORCE'S MANDATE TO BE EXTENDED

OW190925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] United Nations, July 18 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Security Council, at the request of Lebanon, today decided to extend the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for three months until October 19.

The decision was adopted by a vote of 13 in favor to none against, with 2 abstentions (Poland, the Soviet Union).

By taking the decision, the council reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries, and called on all parties concerned to cooperate with the UNIFIL.

Speaking at the debate, Elie Salim, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of Lebanon, called for complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from his country. He also urged the restoration of independence, sovereignty and unity of Lebanon. "Lebanon's goal is the liberation of all Lebanese territory, in the shortest time possible," he stressed.

Sally Grooms of the United States said her government strongly supported the objectives of Lebanon to restore its sovereignty and to secure the withdrawal of all external forces.

Richard Ovinnikov of the Soviet Union accused the United States and Israel of imposing an unrealistic settlement on Lebanon. He said the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement would amount to a reward for aggression. He also said the purpose of the United States in the Middle East was "to gain control of Arab oil and to recolonize the Middle East."

CSO: 4000/211

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE PRESIDENT DEMANDS FOREIGN TROOP PULLOUT

OW221225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 21 (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil called for a complete and immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and called on Israel to withdraw first from his country.

Al-Jumayyil was speaking to a National Press Club audience before meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here today to discuss the U.S. failure to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Asked to comment on the latest Israeli decision to withdraw its troops from the Beirut suburbs and to redeploy them on a new line in south Lebanon, al-Jumayyil said, "For us partial withdrawal is unacceptable."

"The request of the Lebanese Government is a full, complete and immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and when we say all the foreign forces, it means also and first the Israeli army from Lebanon, a full, total, immediate withdrawal," he said.

He said that partial withdrawal gives an impression that "U.S. effort has failed." He also pointed out that "a partial withdrawal means the de facto partition of Lebanon. We made it clear Lebanon can't accept the partial withdrawal except it is part of a total withdrawal."

Al-Jumayyil stressed that any solution to the current Lebanese crisis must be in harmony with Lebanon's sovereignty.

He said the agreement with Israel on troop withdrawal is not a goal in itself. The agreement is prompted by the desire to see a total, complete and immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from their homeland. Lebanon has every intention to honor its commitment provided that the other party honors its commitment to total, true withdrawal.

With regard to Syria which is opposed to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and has refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, he said that Lebanon wants to "reestablish good neighborly relations" with Syria "based on mutual interest and respect." But he expressed dissatisfaction over the Syrian

presence in Lebanon, indicating that the Lebanese Government has made an official, direct request for Syrian troops to leave his country.

The visiting Lebanese president expressed sympathy for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, saying that these rights have to be recognized. But he also said, "We shall not allow Lebanon to become battleground once more."

CSO: 4000/211

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI IN USSR--Moscow, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and visiting General Secretary Rajiv Gandhi of the Indian National Congress (Indira) agreed at a meeting here today to further develop Soviet-Indian relations. Rajiv Gandhi, the eldest son of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has met with Soviet parliament, communist party and government leaders including Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Dmitriy Ustinov and Nikolayi Patolichev after his arrival here July 4. Moscow attaches great importance to Rajiv Gandhi's visit in view of the delicate political situation in India. [Text] [OW090418 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 9 Jul 83]

ASW HELICOPTERS TO INDIA--New Delhi, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--The Indian Navy is to be equipped with the latest Sea King Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) helicopters said press reports here today. A comprehensive deal with Britain for the purchase of the British helicopters was finalized here yesterday, following clearance by Britain of the supply of the third generation air-to-surface anti-ship sea-skimming missile, Sea Eagle. The Sea King helicopters will be fitted with four homing torpedos and a variety of depth charges and incorporate the latest radars and avionics and electronic counter measures. [Text] [OW190824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 19 Jul 83]

HUSAYN-'ARAFAT MEET--Baghdad, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti yesterday told visiting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat that his country will stand firmly in backing the PLO and preserving its independence and active role in the struggle for the restoration of the Palestinian's rights, local press reports said. Meeting with 'Arafat, who arrived in Iraq on July 14, Husayn emphasized that in order to help the organization preserve its unity and strengthen its capabilities to carry on its struggle, it is necessary for the Arab nations to have a unified stand toward the organization. They pointed to the plots aimed at liquidating the PLO and discussed the situation in Palestine and in the Arab world in general. [Text] [OW161148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 16 Jul 83]

CSO: 4400/211

WESTERN EUROPE

TURKEY SHOWS CONCERN OVER U.S.-GREEK BASES PACT

OW191909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Ankara, July 19 (XINHUA)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen summoned U.S. Ambassador Robert Strhgg-hupe yesterday to express his concern over the new U.S.-Greek agreement on American bases in Greece, the Turkish Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

Turkman told the ambassador that a reference to Turkey in the agreement was a "negative development that is a cause of regret and concern" for Turkey.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry official said after the meeting that the Turkish Government had informed the U.S. administration in advance that a direct or indirect allusion to Turkey must not be made in the U.S.-Greek bases agreement. "Despite this, a reference was made in the agreement," he added.

The details of the reference are not fully known. But Turkmen said in an interview with the Turkish daily "Tercuman" today that the United States has come to terms with Greece on the matter of the power balance between Turkey and Greece. The two countries have a long-standing dispute over the Aegean Sea.

It was reported that in exchange for using their Greek bases until December 31, 1988, the United States will give the Greeks substantial military assistance. It is now committed to give Greece military credits worth 500 million dollars against aid to Turkey of 715 million dollars for the next fiscal year.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG'S WOERNER CRITICIZES USSR ON REARMAMENT

OW151152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, July 14 (XINHUA)--Federal German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner today described as ill-founded the Soviet "re-rearment" theory that the Soviet Union would deploy more medium-range missiles if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) stations U.S.-made medium-range missiles in western Europe.

Woerner told a press conference here that the Soviet Union had deployed medium-range missiles in Europe long before NATO made the "double-track" decision and the Soviet missiles already deployed now are several times as many as those of the West, thus making the Soviet "re-rearment" theory untenable.

Instead, he called on the Soviet Union to show flexibility in the strategic arms reduction (start) talks in Geneva.

Woerner also repeated his opposition to the inclusion of British and French nuclear forces in the Geneva start talks on the grounds that it would give the Soviet Union a monopoly in medium-range nuclear weapons and would divorce Federal Germany from the security system of the West.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER ON LOYALTY TO NATO

OW231125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 22 (XINHUA)--French Defense Minister Charles Hernu reaffirmed today that France will reinforce its cooperation with the member countries of the Atlantic Alliance.

In an address to probational officers of the Superior School of War, Hernu said, "We are loyal participants and an entire part of the Atlantic Alliance, and we will reinforce our cooperation with its member countries."

Thus, he said, the security of France is included in that of the whole of Europe and the Atlantic Alliance.

But he indicated that France does not belong to the military integrity organization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). "That is an irreversible phenomenon," he added.

The French are "particularly concerned about the existence of military imbalance in Europe, which tends to be enlarged," he said.

To seek peace is significant only in a long-term perspective, and it will not eliminate the necessity of maintaining global and regional balance of forces.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG REBUFFS USSR CHARGES ON AFGHAN REFUGEE AID

OW161547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn, July 15 (XINHUA)--A Federal German Government spokesman today refuted as incomprehensible the accusation brought by the Soviet news agency TASS against Federal Germany's aid to Afghan refugees, DPA reported.

Federal Germany provided an aid of 9.8 million Deutsch marks last year to the Afghan refugees and a total of 33.6 million Deutsch marks of foodstuff and funds to the "refugee program" of the Pakistani Government.

TASS accused the Federal German Government of joining in a "dirty movement," because it alleged that the Afghan refugees are terrorists and "counter-revolutionary dregs."

The Federal German spokesman said, instead of being counter-revolutionaries, the refugees are all Afghans who fled their homeland after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

He added that the aid efforts by the Federal German Government are humanitarian in nature and open for all to see, in contrast to the Soviet rejection of a political solution to the Afghan issue according to the will of the Afghan people.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH, FRG LEADERS RESTATE EUROMISSILE POSITION

OW201000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Paris, July 19 (XINHUA)--French and Federal German leaders restated today that they will back NATO's deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany by the end of this year, if no agreement is reached at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

French President Francois Mitterrand and Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl made the announcement after five-hour exclusive talks in the village of Dabo in the Alsace-Lorraine border province of northeast France.

They also reaffirmed their opposition to the Soviet demand for involving the French and British strategic arms in the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in Geneva.

Kohl, who visited Moscow early this month, reportedly briefed Mitterrand on his talks with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov.

French-German relations were another topic of the discussions between the two leaders.

Mitterrand told reporters that his talks with Kohl were "helpful and important," while Kohl described them as "very positive."

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

OW151748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Brussels, July 15 (XINHUA)--Belgium supports the position of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Kampuchean issue, said Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here today.

He made the statement at a press conference given at the end of his two-day official visit to Belgium, during which he had talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and was received by King Baudouin.

Questioned by the press on his proposed trip to Hanoi, Sitthi said that he will go to the Vietnamese capital only after Vietnam withdraws its troops in Kampuchea 30 kms away from the Thai borders.

The Thai foreign minister paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the headquarters of the European Economic Community (EEC) where he was received by EEC Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Sitthi will leave Brussels Sunday for Copenhagen, next leg of his current European tour, Thai official sources said.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

GREEK-U.S. TALKS ON MILITARY BASES RESUME

OW150218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Athens, July 14 (XINHUA)--Greece and the United States today resumed talks on the future of American military bases in Greece after U.S. special envoy Reginald Bartholomew returned here with Washington's replies to Greek proposals.

The talks were suspended last month over differences believed to involve a timetable for eventual removal of the bases and U.S. military aid to Greece.

Greek Government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas yesterday described the talks as being in "their final phase."

The negotiations on the fate of the American bases started 9 months ago in October last year.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said that the American bases in Greece do not serve the interests of Greek national defense. The 1953 agreement that allows U.S. military bases "should now come to an end," he said.

However, he added that this did not mean that the bases would be closed "tomorrow morning." "This 'no' means a reasonable period of time will be allowed for U.S. to move their bases elsewhere," he said.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

BONN HAILS LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

OW230902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The Bonn Government welcomed the abolition of martial law in Poland, but the move could only be assessed when practical results were known, said Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in an interview with North German radio yesterday.

The foreign minister said the West should encourage the Polish Government to take further positive steps, even if its reforms fell short of what the West wanted. This encouragement, he added, should take the form of economic cooperation to help the Poles.

Another report from Warsaw said Frauz Josef Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union and minister-president of the land Bavaria, who is in Warsaw on a private visit, told the Polish radio yesterday that the ending of the state of siege in Poland is "a correct step on a correct road." He hoped that Poland would take new steps on this road. The problem now, he said, is how to help Poland with its economy.

Referring to West German-Polish relations, Strauss said that the relations between the two countries can't be viewed without considering the overall situation. The whole West, either Europe or the U.S., should take a unified stand on Poland, he said.

CSO: 4000/212

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

PORtUGUESE VISITOR--Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this evening met and feted Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo, adviser to the president and former premier of Portugal. She arrived here yesterday for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the institute. [Text] [OW130907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 10 Jul 83 OW]

FRG FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Lin Lin, vice president of the Chinese people's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted a delegation made up of leaders of the local branches of the Federal Germany and China Friendship Association. The delegation is led by Rudiger Weigelin, vice-chairman of the Federal Germany and China Friendship Association. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association. [Text] [OW130907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 11 Jul 83 OW]

ITALIAN-PRC TALKS VIA SATELLITE--(ANSA) Beijing, 16 Jul--Italian President Sandro Pertini chatted with Chinese head-of-state Yejianying for fifteen minutes via the Italian communications satellite, Sirio, today, diplomatic sources reported later. The satellite link-up between the studies of the two leaders was in the Italian morning, compared to the afternoon here. The sources described the conversation as "cordial" and the satellite link as "excellent." [Text] [AU161521 Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jul 83]

PRC SCORES REAGAN--Bonn, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Otto Graf Lambsdorff, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, said he was disappointed at the recent U.S. decision to limit imports of specialty steel, the news agency DPA reported today. U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the import curbs on July 5 to "protect" the U.S. steel industry. But this move has aroused strong resentment among major West European steel-makers, including West Germany. In the latest interview with the West German weekly "DER SPIEGEL," Lambsdorff said the U.S. decision was disappointing because all participants of the Williamsburg economic summit had committed themselves to oppose protectionism. The minister also said during his recent visit to Japan, he and his Japanese host were equally critical of the U.S. decision. [Text] [OW171558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/212

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

OW182004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 (XINHUA)--Poland's Military Council of National Salvation today adopted "appropriate resolutions" on the problem of the lifting of martial law, reported the official PAP News Agency. Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski presided over a council meeting which confirmed that the earlier appeals in this respect "conform with the need of the normalization of social and political life in the country."

On July 9, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) in its appeals urged the authorities to lift martial law and pass legislation enabling those charged with violation of martial law regulations and those still in hiding to return to civic life.

Three days later, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Democratic Party and the United Peasants' Party voiced their support for the appeals, saying "the increasing normalization of Poland's domestic situation has created conditions for the complete lifting of martial law."

CSO: 4000/209

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND'S SEJM ADOPTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

OW210922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 (XINHUA)--The two-day 39th session of Poland's 8th National Assembly (Sejm) today adopted four amendments to the country's constitution, thus paving the way for the total lifting of the state of siege imposed 19 months ago.

The first and most important amendment gives the Council of State and its president the power to declare a state of emergency either nationwide or regional--any time they feel there is an internal threat to the state security or in case of grave natural calamities.

The original constitution only allows the declaration of "state of siege (state of war)" when the country is subjected to outside threats. Now the new clause has made it possible to deal with both internal and external threats.

The second amendment fixed the status of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) as a united front organization to replace the National Unity Front, which consists of the United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party.

The other two amendments are to guarantee the working class participation in the state affairs and the stability of private peasant economy.

The National Assembly will hear a report of the party and state leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and adopt an important decision, possibly on the lifting of martial law on Friday.

CSO: 4000/209

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY'S RIBICIC URGES MARXIST ECONOMIC SOLUTION

OW190943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (XINHUA)--Member of the League of Communists Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic has expressed the view that since Yugoslavia is fighting for economic stabilization and reform, it is necessary for the country to solve its new problems in a Marxist way. Ribicic, who had served for a year as president of the presidency since June 1982, said this in an interview to BORBA carried in the newspaper today.

Ribicic said Yugoslavia's shortcomings in economic work lie in its failure to take appropriate steps to cope with the changing world economic situation. It did not, in particular, take proper measures to cope with the situations emerging after the two oil crises in the 1970's. The failure to adopt a resolute anti-inflation program has caused the present economic difficulties, he added.

He also criticized LCY's shortcomings in ideological field and noted that the LCY has failed to play its due role in the work to stabilize the country's economy. "The important thing is to change the status quo. For a communist, the worst thing is to complain without doing anything," he said. He called for a reform to suit the country's conditions.

Referring to the cause of the world economic crisis, Ribicic pointed out that "the most developed countries, under the U.S. influence, determine the conditions of economic activity which only suit the developed countries' anti-inflation program, paying no attention to others."

CSO: 4000/209

EASTERN EUROPE

FRG'S GENSCHER SAYS USSR CAUSES GENEVA STALEMATE

0W160312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (XINHUA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, said here today that his country's relations with Bulgaria are a stable part in the relationship Federal Germany has established with the socialist countries and they have reached to a considerable level.

Genscher, who arrived here July 13 for a visit at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said this at a press conference when he talked about the East-West relations.

In his view, he said, the Bulgarian policy on relations with Western countries is a "realistic" one.

He told reporters that his country's Soviet policy is based on a long-term consideration and his country also attaches great importance to its relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Referring to such relations as an important factor for peace and security in Europe, Genscher said to maintain a good economic relationship between the West and the East will be contributive to political stability.

When asked to comment on the recent visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Soviet Union, Genscher said the visit was "necessary and beneficial." He also hoped that a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting could be held after necessary preparations.

On the question of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Genscher expressed support for the U.S. position at the Geneva talks and said the Soviet Union should be held responsible for the stalemate of the talks.

Answering a question about the speculations that the United States has begun manufacturing neutron weapons, Genscher said it was "purely a matter of the Americans."

CSO: 4000/209

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND DECLARES AMNESTY AFTER MARTIAL LAW ENDS

OW220845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (XINHUA)--While deciding to lift martial law in Poland, the Polish Sejm (Parliament) today decreed an amnesty to those sentenced for violating martial law which was imposed on December 13, 1981.

Under provisions of the amnesty which will come into effect today, those sentenced for "anti-state" crimes to terms of less than three years imprisonment for violating martial law or other political offenses will be freed. Longer sentences will be halved.

Those who have surrendered themselves to the police or judicial department will be exempted from punishment. Women and those under 21 guilty of "anti-state" crimes will be pardoned. Those sentenced not for violating the martial law will be released on bail on certain conditions.

The amnesty is not applicable to war criminals, national renegades, murderers, robbers, hooligans and other criminals.

The decree said only the criminals sentenced before the lifting of martial law are eligible for the amnesty.

The amnesty will be in the form of probation--anyone repeating an offense in the next two and a half years (before the end of 1985) will be put back in jail.

All those pardoned under provisions of the amnesty will be released within one month.

The Justice Ministry announced that since martial law came into force, 2,588 people have been sentenced for political crimes, 955 sentenced to prison terms, among which over about 800 have been released on certain conditions.

The ministry said 190 criminals are still serving prison terms, among them 125 will be released under the amnesty.

Underground leaders of the Solidarity such as Zbigniew Bujak and Bogdan Lis will also be pardoned if they give up underground activities before October 31 this year, the ministry declared.

CSO: 4000/209

EASTERN EUROPE

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO POLAND SPEAKS OUT

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 24, 12 Jun 83 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Yu Hong Li An, PRC ambassador to Poland by Mariusz Dastych; time and place not indicated]

[Excerpts] According to the last census, there were 1,031,882,511 people in China. The territories of our countries are different. We can mention only one concurrence: China, like Poland, is a country having a nearly homogeneous population--the Han--constituting 93 percent of the total. Between these two countries are both similarities and differences.

Ambassador Yu Hong Li An: I arrived in Poland not long ago. This is my first visit in your country. I think that I would be telling the truth if I were to say that I have come to a friendly country. Long distances and cultural differences between China and Poland are not obstructions to maintaining traditionally good relations. We can find traces of Poland in China and traces of China in Poland. For me, my work in Warsaw is much more pleasant and interesting, because I worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Polish matters, and this is the first time in my 25-year diplomatic career that I have been appointed to the post of ambassador in your country.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, I think that our readers would like to know more about the representative from the People's Republic of China.

[Answer] I do not have much to say about myself. I was born in 1927 in the central-eastern part of China in Shantung Province through which the Yellow River flows. I took part in the revolutionary movement. After that, I completed my university studies and entered the diplomatic corps in the 1950's. For the entire time, I have concentrated on the Soviet Union and the East European countries. During the 1960's, I worked at our embassy in Moscow and then in Romania and Yugoslavia. I paid a very brief visit once to our embassy in Warsaw. Immediately prior to my appointment as ambassador to Poland, I spent 10 years directing the ministry's department on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This department is concerned about China's relations with 9 countries: Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, DDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania.

[Question] The biography of a professional diplomat.

[Answer] Yes. I am on a mission in the name of my country and now my task is to develop friendly relations with Poland. However, this is not so difficult, because both nations have good impressions of each other.

[Question] But the Poles' knowledge of China and vice versa is not so good. For example, the last time I saw a Chinese film was in the 1950's. My friends and I used to go see some Chinese films before 1956; they were usually about guerrilla warfare; e.g., "Capture of the Mountain."

[Answer] This is a very old film. It is about the guerrilla war against the Kuomintang.

[Question] We know little or nothing about China's contemporary cinematography, television or literature.

[Answer] Cultural cooperation with Poland was working very well after the Second World War through the late 1960's. After that, a long interruption came. There is no reason now not to resume this former cooperation. It is most important that both nations want this. In the first years after the revolution, we saw many Polish films. I remember "Border Street" and "Warsaw Mermaid." The Chinese people have a strong admiration for the Polish nation, for its fight against the Nazis and for its splendid rebuilding of Warsaw. This mirrors the Polish nation's spirit of patriotism. Mazowsze twice has visited China. The last time was a long time ago, but the visit left a deep impression of Polish culture.

[Question] It is very nice for a Pole to hear these things. Let us return, however, to Chinese culture. What is new, for example, in film and television?

[Answer] In my province of Shantung, they are filming the famous Chinese epic called "Szechuan." It is about a peasants' uprising 800 years ago. The action takes place on the shores of the Yellow River and 108 actors take part. A television serial based on these events was recently made, and its popularity should last for a long time. Maybe someday it will be shown in Poland.

[Question] And film?

[Answer] We make about 110 movies each year. Some of them are good and we would like to show the better ones in Poland. Right now, contacts are increasing. This is very good. We would not like to restrict ourselves only to trade exchanges. China wants to exchange with your country science, technology, culture and sport.

[Question] My 11-year old son and his friends are very interested in the old Chinese sport of kung-fu, but Bruce Lee is from Hong Kong, which although Chinese does not represent the culture of contemporary China.

[Answer] We could show the Poles a lot about the traditional sports of China. I am glad that after an 18-year interruption, new sports contacts between our countries have been resumed. Not long ago our women's basketball team was in Poland and just recently a group of Chinese gymnasts left Warsaw after having participated at a tournament in Mielec. We have also invited to China your soccer team and basketball team. Polish soccer is among the best in Europe, so we can learn a lot from you.

[Question] ...and we from you--ping-pong and gymnastics.

[Answer] Small ball is played better in China and soccer in Poland. Women dominate Chinese sports....

[Question] They are probably more ambitious. They demand success.

[Answer] Before the revolution, Chinese women did not have anything to say; now they have the same rights as and are equal to men.

[Question] Yes, one even tried to govern in China. I am thinking about Chairman Mao's wife Jiangting, who played a rather unpleasant role in the Chinese Cultural Revolution. I observed these events firsthand during two visits to China in 1967. I did not understand much of what was going on, but I took part in the rally of 1 million youth at Tien Anmen Square in Peking. How is this situation looked upon now in China?

[Answer] The Cultural Revolution ended definitively in 1976. We lost many years. I can say that after the fall of the Gang of Four, the situation in our country is good and the economy is developing systematically.

[Question] ...but the mistakes still carry the consequences.

[Answer] Like I said, we lost many years. But with hard work, we have made up some of those years. We shall successfully implement the sixth 5-year plan. Not long ago there was a communique about the situation in our economy. The results are good; some are records. The economy is developing. We are carrying out simultaneously reform and economic regulation. The value of our production in 1982 increased by 9 percent as compared to 1981. National income increased by 7.4 percent. The 1982 plan called for smaller figures in those categories: production increase by 4-5 percent and national income by around 4 percent. The supply of primary agricultural and industrial goods is increasing most rapidly.

[Question] What conclusions can be made about the period of mistakes?

[Answer] A country, like a person, goes forward through experience and lessons. In 1982, the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party took place. We evaluated this past period and criticized the ultra-leftwing, which brought to our country and party so much damage. We are now developing our economy step-by-step, taking into consideration the results of the first period of the cultural revolution, when investment was too big to handle.

[Question] Does this mean that China--the traditional "middle kingdom"--again wants isolation from the world?

[Answer] Just the opposite! In the area of the economy, we are introducing a policy open to the entire world, no matter how far away. We are guided by two principles: 1) to be self-reliant, and 2) to have equality and mutual benefit in China's relations with all countries. We would like to have economic cooperation with every country from which we can learn something new about modern technology, techniques and work organization.

[Question] China uses foreign investments in the form of direct investments or enterprises with foreign capital or mixed Chinese-foreign capital.

[Answer] This is true. In the modernization of the Chinese economy have participated economic organizations from West Europe (e.g., France) and also Japan, which have helped us to overcome technical problems associated with oil drilling along the China Shelf. The results are very good. We have used foreign capital without being blinded. We have imported the newest foreign technology, which is then used in China. We import technology from the West, not ideology!

[Question] What are the perspectives for cooperation with Poland?

[Answer] China's open policy, of course, also concerns Poland. Both of our countries are building socialism, in the direction of our national interests and with respect to specific conditions existing in our countries. Total equality and mutual trust--those are the bases of our future relations. Achieving such conditions for cooperation in the international arena is not easy.

[Question] Returning to cooperation, what possibilities do you see, Mr Ambassador, in the economic area?

[Answer] Here again the principle of equality enters the picture, without consideration for the size of the country nor for mutual benefits. We feel that Poland represents great potential in the economic area. We have oriented ourselves to the mutual possibilities and we are firmly committed to work closely with Poland. Not too long ago a delegation headed by the vice-premier was in Warsaw to discuss the coal industry. They were in Poland for 10 days, almost entirely in the mines. They returned with the best impressions. At the end of the visit, a protocol was signed calling for an increase in further cooperation and defining directions and real possibilities. During the reception for the Chinese delegation, I remarked that it was my hope that the protocol would lead to friendship and coal. Upon his return, the vice-premier reported to the government. An invitation already has been sent to the Ministry of Mining and Energy. It was received with great joy and soon a Polish coal delegation will go to China. The Poles will participate in the modernization of the Chinese coal industry. This is the goal of this cooperation.

[Question] Not too long ago I was in the mines in Silesia. One of the specialists told me about his work in China. He said that on one of his visits to China, he visited a mine that he had designed 11 years ago. It still is functioning well. Therefore, this cooperation already has existed.

[Answer] We highly value Polish experts and we shall develop economic relations in all areas that have mutual benefits for China and Poland.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, we often ask in our conversations about the family, manner of spending free time and hobbies?

[Answer] My family is small, but in Chinese conditions just right. We have one daughter, and my mother-in-law also lives with us. Four persons--three generations. Beyond my work, which takes up most of my time, I am interested in literature and sport. For my health and physical condition, I exercise daily with the Chinese gymnastics--tai chi szuan. This is very popular throughout China.

[Question] Thank you for the discussion.

[Answer] And I, through your magazine, send my greetings to all Poles and wish Poland development and prosperity.

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CSO: 2600/1037

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

POLAND'S MARTIAL LAW LIFTED--Warsaw, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Poland's Sejm (parliament) declared today that the martial law would be lifted on National Day tomorrow [22 July]. A resolution to this effect was adopted after the parliament heard a report by president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, on the lifting of martial law in Poland. Jablonski said that the Council of State had decided to lift martial law upon the advice of the Military Council of National Salvation and the Council of Ministers. [Text] [OW220138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/209

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

OAU SUMMIT BUREAU DISCUSSES CHADIAN SITUATION

OW161232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA)--The summit bureau of the Organization of African Unity began a closed session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, yesterday to discuss the Chadian situation, according to reports reaching here today.

After hearing a report on the Chadian conflict made by the current OAU chairman, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the nine-nation bureau elected at last month's OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa decided to set up a working committee to harmonize the various opinions and proposals put forth by delegates at yesterday's session.

The committee, composed of Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea and Nigeria, will submit a summary document to the full bureau at today's session.

It was not known what position the bureau will take on the Chadian conflict. But, it was expected that the bureau will back Mengistu's call for non-intervention in Chad.

Apart from Mengistu, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barket and representatives from Nigeria, Algeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Zimbabwe and Swaziland attended the session.

CSO: 4000/211

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NIGERIAN ELECTIONS TO BEGIN 6 AUGUST

OW151417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 15 (XINHUA)--Nigeria's general elections will surely begin on August 6 despite various speculations.

This was announced here today by chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey in an exclusive interview with XINHUA here today.

Justice Whiskey said that all arrangements have been completed for the general elections, and August 6 is fixed as the date of presidential election, August 13 for gubernatorial election, August 20 for senate, August 27 for the house of representatives and September 3 for the house of assembly.

He said more people have registered for voting in the current elections and he was confident that the current general election will be a peaceful and fair one.

Three out of six registered political parties to take part in the current general elections are most promising. They are: the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) with the current President Shehu Shagari as presidential candidate; the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) with Obafemi Awolowo as candidate; and the Nigeria People's Party (NPP) with Nnamdi Azikiwe as candidate. To be elected president, each candidate has to have no less than one-quarter of votes in at least two-thirds of all states in the federation. People believe that Shagari is leading the presidential race.

CSO: 4000/211

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. TO SEND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

OW200338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to give 10 million dollars in emergency military assistance to the Government of Chad to help it fight Goukouni Oueddei's forces, State Department announced yesterday.

Justifying Reagan's decision, the State Department accused Libya of providing Goukouni's troops with military help to overthrow President Hisssein Habre's government.

Libya has all along denied its involvement in the fighting in Chad.

France and Zaire have already sent emergency military assistance to Chad and Zairean troops are reportedly fighting in that central African country. The Zairean Government claimed that it is upholding justice at the request of the Chadian Government.

The U.S. emergency assistance includes light arms, ammunition and utility vehicles as well as uniforms and food. Air shipments of the supplies will begin later this week, U.S. officials said.

The State Department said some of the U.S. emergency assistance will be used to support Zairean forces in Chad.

This is the first major U.S. aid to Habre's government since fighting resumed in Chad earlier this year.

CSO: 4000/211

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SWAPO LEADER SAYS U.S. 'UNDERMINING' UN ON NAMIBIA

OW230008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, July 22 (XINHUA)--President of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) Sam Nujoma has condemned the U.S. Government for undermining the U.N. efforts to resolve the Namibian problem by bringing in issues not related to the dispute.

In an interview with the Zimbabwean newspaper "HERALD" published today, Nujoma said, "The Reagan administration is engaged in all sorts of tricks to reverse the trend of events in Namibia. They continue to bring up proposals that are aimed at protecting interests of the racist regime."

"This is unacceptable to the Namibian people. We want a Namibia where everyone is protected--not just a small group of people," he stressed.

Nujoma said that the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with independence of Namibia at all. "What we are demanding is what is ours by right and there should be no preconditions for us," he added.

Nujoma said that his organization would not back down on its stand regarding U.N. Resolution 435. If the resolution is not implemented the war will become intensified until the final victory, he said. SWAPO has been fighting for Namibia's independence from the rule of the South African regime since 1960.

He said SWAPO and the Namibian people blood have paid the highest price for liberating their country, and would continue to do so. [sentence as received]

Nujoma left here for Lusaka yesterday after talks with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in his three-day visit.

CSO: 4000/211

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICO, JAMAICA SUPPORT CONTADORA GROUP

OW241008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, July 23 (XINHUA)--Mexico and Jamaica yesterday called on the various parties involved in the Central American conflict to create conditions for peace in the region through dialogue.

A joint communique to this effect was issued by Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hugh Shearer.

The communique said Jamaica and other member countries of the Caribbean community supported the mediation of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

The communique underlined the importance of the "United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea" signed in Jamaica last December.

Hugh Shearer ended his two-day visit to Mexico yesterday.

CSO: 4000/207

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC TO ATTEND WRITERS' CONGRESS IN VENEZUELA

OW121359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--The China Pen Center will send delegates to attend the 46th congress of the International Pen [as received] in Venezuela this September, Zhu Ziqi, the center's vice-president, said today.

Zhu told a meeting of the center here the delegation of nine writers and staff workers from the China Pen Center, the Shanghai Pen Center and the Guangzhou Pen Center will be headed by Chen Huangmei, another vice-president of the China center and a noted critic. The delegation plans to visit some Latin American countries after the congress.

The China center expects the visits to enhance literary exchanges between China and Latin America, Zhu Ziqi said.

The center had wider international contacts last year than in the previous two years, he said. "Our center has established contact with writers in Africa and Eastern Europe and made more friends," he said.

He said it would be important in the future to strengthen literary interchanges by translating more foreign literature into Chinese, and more Chinese works into foreign languages. The China Pen Center is considering setting up a translation committee, he said.

Under the auspices of the China Pen Center, "Foreign Literature," a monthly edited by the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, has published two special issues to introduce writers and works from Cyprus, Latin America and Spain.

The special issue on Latin American and Spanish writing published last April carried works by 11 authors from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Spain.

Special issues on Swedish, Greek, Macedonian, Philippine and Senegalese literature are also planned.

Another special issue on Latin American literature will come out shortly as a cooperative project of the China center and a Nanjing publication "Yi Lin" (collection of translations).

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO SUPPORTS CONTADORA GROUP'S EFFORTS

OW230805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The Contadora Group's recent "Cancun Declaration on Peace in Central America" should be given serious consideration and intervention by outside forces in the region should be halted, said the Chinese paper "People's Daily" in a commentary today.

The declaration was issued at a one-day summit in Mexico's resort town of Cancun on July 17 by the presidents of the four Contadora countries--Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

The commentary, entitled "Let the Central American People Solve Their Problems by Themselves," says: "There are many factors for the rapidly deteriorating situation in Central America today. The people in the region have strong feelings against dictatorships and for democracy and social reforms as they have long suffered from domination by imperialist and oligarchies. On the other hand, the oligarchies carried out a bloody suppression of the ever developing national and democratic movements." "This contradiction is the root cause of the turmoils in Central America," it points out.

"What makes matter more serious now," it continues, "is the intervention by external forces in the internal affairs in Central American countries. One superpower tries to profit by the national and democratic movement in its bid to pursue expansion and penetration in the region. While another claims that the just struggle, waged by the people in the region for living rights and political reforms, poses a 'threat' to its 'security and prosperity'."

"This superpower rivalry has significantly increased tension in Central America as it turned internal problems of individual countries into regional confrontations," it notes.

"The superpowers," the commentary says, "cannot dodge their responsibilities for the explosive situation now emerging in Central America."

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

FOUR LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS END MEXICO CITY SUMMIT

OW182020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, July 17 (XINHUA)--Presidents of the four Contadora countries--Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, ended their one-day summit in Cancun today and called on the international community to join in the Contadora Group's effort to avoid a regional war in Central America.

The four presidents--Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, sent a message today to presidents of all Central American states as well as President Reagan of the U.S. and Fidel Castro of Cuba "inviting them to join decisively the (Contadora) effort" to bring peace to the region.

In the final document of the summit--"Cancun Declaration on Peace in Central America," the four presidents expressed deep concern over the rapidly deteriorating situation which has been characterized with increasing outside intervention.

The declaration called for an effective disarmament, a withdrawal of foreign advisers, the establishment of demilitarized zones and a ban on all foreign military bases and installations in this region.

The declaration also expressed opposition to arms trafficking and all forms of interference in the domestic affairs of the Central American countries.

On economic problems, the declaration stressed the importance of cooperation with the Central American countries in lessening the impact of the worldwide economic recession on them.

Today's summit was the result of six months' of diplomatic activities by the Contadora nations. Since the beginning of this year, the four countries have held several meetings and adopted non-intervention and self-determination as the basic principles for solving conflicts in Central America.

They have also held two meetings on foreign minister level with Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to discuss the regional problems.

Observers here said today's summit of the Contadora nations constituted a significant step forward in the effort towards a peaceful solution to Central American conflicts and demonstrated the determination of Latin American countries to seek political solutions to their conflicts without outside intervention.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CENTRAL AMERICANS OPPOSE U.S. FLEET MOVEMENTS

OW231411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Leaders of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela and Nicaragua have accused the United States of dispatching a naval task force to sea areas off western Central America and planning naval maneuvers there.

Costa Rican President Monge Alvarez told reporters on July 21, "Although someone said the maneuvers are not of an aggressive nature, I believe they are of no benefit to peace in Central America."

The United States reportedly planned to conduct naval maneuvers in sea areas off both sides of Central America in August.

Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez said in Quito on July 22 that the presence of U.S. warships in Central American waters has drawn close attention because it "threatens world peace." The arrival of U.S. warships cannot but aggravate the already tense situation in Central America, he said.

He said Ecuador supports the Contadora Group's proposal for peace in that part of the continent.

In an interview with U.S. TV reporters on July 21, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella said, "I believe it is unnecessary for the United States to take such an action at this moment. It is of no avail."

He said the Cancun declaration issued by the presidents of the Contadora Group's four member nations contains the basic elements for bringing about peace in Central America. The United States "should make its commitment to the document," he said.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins told reporters in Caracas on July 20 that the U.S. move was taken at "an inappropriate time."

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said on July 21 that the dispatch of U.S. warships "cannot help relax the tension." "Anything that intensifies the situation should be criticized," he said.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez told reporters on July 21 that the emergence of the U.S. fleet "is of no benefit at all to detente and I hope it will not lead to a war."

Referring to the peace efforts made by the Contadora Group, Borge said, "Nicaragua has put forward concrete proposals for peace in Central America. Now, the task should be left to international organizations."

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. INCREASES MILITARY PRESSURE ON NICARAGUA

OW220751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan confirmed today that U.S. forces would be sent from the Mediterannean to the Caribbean to conduct exercises near Nicaragua. At an informal question-and-answer session with reporters, the President called Nicaragua's 6-point peace proposal on Central America as a "first step," but said "I don't think it goes far enough" toward a settlement.

Asked if it would be possible for a satisfactory settlement in the region with the Nicaraguan Government, Reagan insisted that it would be "extremely difficult" because the conflicts there are being "directed by outside forces."

According to press reports here today, the United States is planning an extended, large-scale increase in its military presence in Central America to keep up the pressure on Nicaragua.

THE WASHINGTON POST quoted administration officials as saying that the joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises starting next month near the Honduras-Nicaragua border will last at least four to five months.

It is extraordinary for any military exercise to last more than six or seven weeks, the officials said. Moreover, the officials said that the U.S. Navy will keep at least one and possibly two aircraft carrier battle groups off the coast of Central America during the exercises. These exercises are intended to "intimidate" the Nicaraguan Government, they said. The exercises would underline the swift expansion of Honduras as the center of U.S. military activity in Central America, the NEW YORK TIMES reported quoting senior U.S. officials.

The United States has already 270 troops in Honduras. They include 75 military advisers, who may be operating with the Central Intelligence Agency to assist Nicaraguan insurgents fighting the Nicaraguan Government, the officials said.

There are intelligence gathering flights of U.S. Air Force reconnaissance planes that look for Nicaraguan arms shipments, and U.S. warships stationed off the Pacific Coast to monitor seaborne movements.

In addition, the Reagan administration will request an additional 400 million dollar aid for Central America next year, including 100 million dollars in military aid, a 40 percent increase in military budget for the region, according to a senior administration official.

These reports came amidst a deep concern in this country about "another Vietnam" and when broad efforts have been made by Latin American countries to seek peace solutions to Central American issues.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA ISSUES SIX-POINT PEACE PROPOSAL

OW201002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, July 19 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government today put forward a six-point peace proposal in "a new effort to contribute to peace in Central America," reported the new Nicaraguan news agency.

The new proposal was issued by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling Junta, when he addressed a mass rally to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution. Over 200,000 people attended the rally held in Leon, the second largest city in the country.

Ortega listed the six major points of the Nicaraguan proposal as follows:

- The immediate signing of a non-aggression pact between Nicaragua and Honduras;
- A complete halt to arms supplies from any country to the belligerent forces in El Salvador;
- A complete end to all military support to any of the Central American countries in the form of arms supplies, training, or the use of territory to launch aggression against another;
- The conclusion of an agreement on respect for the self-determination of Central American countries and non-interference in their internal affairs;
- An end to economic aggression and discrimination against any Central American state;
- And an end to foreign military bases and the suspension of military manoeuvres with the participation of foreign troops.

In his speech, Ortega pointed out that the biggest danger to peace in Central America may stem from an escalation of the current military conflicts in the region. "Despite our absolute conviction that the major threats to peace in the region require bilateral solutions, the national reconstruction government will accept that negotiations proposed by the Contadora Group initially may be of multilateral character," he stated.

Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia are the four members of the Contadora Group, named after the Panamanian island where they first met in January.

Ortega declared: "Nicaragua has no expansionist ambitions, and does not intend to impose its political system on other countries." "We do not have economic investments abroad, or dreams of imperial domination, and therefore our country neither needs nor wants a war," he added.

Ortega warned that the Nicaraguan people would continue to be mobilized to repel any aggression if the peace proposals were not accepted.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REFORMS OF RURAL SECONDARY EDUCATION STRUCTURE DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 83,  
Mar 83, pp 2-5

[Article from the Zhejiang province Yangzhou prefecture Bureau of Education: "An Inquiry into the Structural Reform of Secondary Education in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress formulated a precise program for the overall creation of a new situation in the construction of socialist modernization to make agriculture, transportation and energy resources, and education and science into the strategic focal point of economic development, and they moreover clearly suggested the strengthening of secondary school vocational education. This clearly indicates the direction for us to follow in advancing improvements in rural secondary education efforts. Our population of one billion people contains 800 million peasants, so agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Rural secondary education by rights ought to cater to the needs of the countryside and suit the special features of the countryside. Schools should be run according to the actual conditions and developmental conditions in the countryside in order to serve agriculture, serve the peasants and serve the construction of a socialist new countryside. At present, however, conditions in rural secondary education are severely dislocated from actual rural conditions. Transformation of the structure of rural secondary education and development of rural vocational and technical education are urgently needed in constructing rural socialist modernization and are important tasks in developing rural secondary education.

Rural Secondary Education Must Serve The Construction of A Socialist New Countryside.

Education must make a suitable response to economic developments. This is an objective law. China is a large agricultural nation and rural education should serve the construction of a socialist countryside and train a new generation of peasants imbued with socialist consciousness. Any other course would not serve the needs of construction of agricultural modernization.

Implementation of agricultural modernization first relies on policy and second relies on science. Ever since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee, the Party Central Committee has formulated a series of correct policies to develop agriculture and stimulate peasant enthusiasm for production. However, China's rural labor productivity and commodity rate are both relatively low, the ability to withstand natural disaster is still quite weak, the contradiction between the large population and small amount of arable land is more and more acute, and more and more demands are placed on science and technology. Looking at the situation in Yangzhou prefecture, there is a total of 8 million peasants but the agricultural science contingents have only 170,000 people, which is 2.2 percent. Of these, only 1 in 10,000 are agricultural technicians of senior or middle school level. Because of insufficient scientific and technological strengths abundant natural resources and labor resources have not been fully or ideally utilized, grain production is low and the economic results of diversified management are low. With the gradual completion of agricultural production responsibility systems the countryside then had a large amount of excess labor forces which must be shifted to new areas of production to provide depth and breadth in production. However, this large labor force lacks the necessary specialized knowledge and skills, and because many peasants lack scientific and technological knowledge they are restricted and become nervous when confronting the need to improve the quantity of grain production and develop diversified management. They take samples of the contract grains and contract breeding stock to the agricultural technology stations and inquire about production techniques, they have the children listen to recorded broadcasts regarding knowledge in agricultural science, they eat lunch in the fields while listening to lectures on popular science and go everywhere to visit friends and relatives and seek scientific and technical knowledge. Development of the agricultural economy urgently requires general knowledge in science and technology.

The construction of rural socialist modernization requires the training of many levels of scientific and technological human talent. Not only are a great many agricultural artisans, economists and other such high level specialized talents needed, there moreover a need for a great many secondary and primary level agricultural technicians and management personnel as well as modern peasants armed with science and technology. Unless there is a good mix of such multi-level, multi-talented people it will be difficult to implement agricultural modernization. From the point of view of current production force standards and the needs in production developments, for rather a long time in the future the main source of labor forces is secondary school graduates. Consequently, developing rural professional and technical education and training a large number of technical personnel and workers who have socialist consciousness, the equivalent of a middle

school education, certain professional knowledge and production skills and who are physically healthy is a glorious and enormous historical task which must be undertaken by rural secondary education.

In the 30 years since the founding of the state, rural secondary education has experienced many twists and turns and has made great developments, but there still are many areas which are far from suitable for the needs of agricultural modernization. Previous to the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Liu Shaoqi suggested a dual educational system and a dual labor system which suited our national conditions. At that time, Yangzhou prefecture already had a certain model of vocational and technical education, and by 1965 the prefecture had 39 secondary vocational schools and 676 agricultural middle schools. These secondary vocational schools of different types turned out a great amount of human talent for industrial and agricultural production, especially the graduates of the rural vocational schools, many of whom later became core or brigade cadres on the battlefield of agricultural technology. However, during the 10 years of chaos, rural secondary vocational education and agricultural middle schools encountered extreme difficulties, as there was a lopsided development of general education senior middle schools which brought about a dislocation between rural secondary education and actual rural conditions. After the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Committee, rural middle and primary education underwent rectification and achieved certain accomplishments, but the structure of rural secondary itself did not undergo any fundamental changes, there was no improvement in the situation of dislocation which developed between education and economics and a great many senior middle school graduates lacked basic knowledge and labor skills in industrial and agricultural production. Consequently, the requirements for developing production forces and building a socialist new countryside are to energetically reform the structure of rural secondary education, develop vocational and technical education, simultaneously carry out general and vocational education, operate both all-day schools and part-time and spare-time schools, simultaneously run state schools and service department and people's commune schools, and use multi-track training for various human talents. We must clarify the direction of development for rural secondary education, correct our thinking on operating schools, make progress in improving understanding of structural reforms in rural secondary education and sincerely carry out these tasks related to construction of agricultural modernization.

#### Rural Secondary Education Must Carry Out Reforms According to Conditions in the Countryside.

Reform of the structure of rural secondary education is primarily a reform of the senior middle schools, which should realistically strengthen leadership, have all-round planning, suit measures to

local conditions, stimulate positive factors in all areas, have jointly operated rural professional middle schools, energetically improve the quality of education and train qualified useful human talent.

Carrying out reforms in middle school education touches upon a number of issues in education itself and is directly connected with construction of the urban and rural economy and with developments in each and every endeavor. The fundamental guarantee of success in these endeavors is for all levels of party committees and the government to thoroughly strengthen leadership in terms of ideology, organization and work. As far as Yangzhou prefecture is concerned, whatever counties and cities the leadership valued and the organization took strong measures in, conditions in structural reforms were successful and rural vocational education developed quickly. In not, progress cannot begin. In order to strengthen leadership Yangzhou prefecture and the administrative offices established a leadership group for the reform of the prefectural secondary education structure. This group was headed up by a deputy party secretary and a member of the standing committee who respectively held the positions of group leader and deputy group leader, and they set up an office and took responsibility for carrying out daily tasks. Each county and city established corresponding organizations to guarantee the smooth operation of structural reform of secondary education.

The formulation of a realistic and reasonable all-round plan is a necessary condition for energetically and safely carrying out reforms, reducing illiteracy and avoiding twisted trails. The countryside is huge and each area has different natural resources, economic structures and levels of production development and they also place differing concrete demands on rural vocational education. Consequently, the plan can be formulated from below to above. While formulating the plan it is necessary to investigate the area to determine after the rectification of the economic structure what demands economic development will place on human talent and what needs the people's livelihood will have. It is necessary to investigate the study and employment conditions of young people and make predictions regarding the need for human talent. There must be a realistic analysis of the conditions and capacity for school operations, a strong effort should be made to achieve the "four fixed features," which are fixed location, fix-specialities, fixed scope and fixed method of recruiting students. This will permit a close match between the plan for rural vocational education and the plan for local economic development, and it will become a organizational component of the overall plan.

The primary basis for establishing the special trades are responses to the needs of economic development, full-scale utilization of local superiorities and suiting measures to local conditions. In setting up the specialized trades the following points are to be noted: First, after rectification of the structure of the

agricultural economy the requirements for developing diversified management and brigade industries should be followed in utilizing the local natural resources and special production features in following a planned establishment of the specialized trades of aquatic breeding, sericulture, animal husbandry and veterinary science and construction, which will closely unite the establishment of these special trades with production realities. For example, the two counties of Yizheng and Hanjiang united the special features of the hilly areas to start up forestry, horticulture and sericulture vocational classes. Xinghua, Gaoyou and Baoying counties used their abundant aquatic resources to start up six aquatic breeding and aquatic plant breeding vocational courses. The seaboard counties of Jingjiang and Taixing have many people and the construction trades and brigade industries are well developed so they started up 12 construction, financial administration and clothing vocational courses. Second, make full use of a locality's superior production traditions. For example, as the Jiangdu Cao Wang Garden has trees, flowers and plants dating back hundreds of years and well-known throughout the country, Cao Wang Middle School started up horticulture courses. The Yangzhou Jade Factory started up a jade carving vocational middle school. Third, proceed according to the urgent needs in developing social undertakings and the people's livelihood. In these few years there has been strengthened work in planned parenthood, rural child care has greatly developed and there is a large demand for pre-school teachers, which resulted in the creation of 22 pre-school teacher courses. Present urgent needs and long-term plans for development have been united to start up some more practical vocations such as agriculture, clothing and radio repair. Next, the services in some special trades should be expanded and there should be an effort to achieve relative stability in the specialized trades and a basically finalized design for the schools. The prefecture-wide recruitment of students for our methane gas vocational course was given just such consideration. According to suggestions from concerned quarters, when certain conditions prevail the methane course is expanded into a rural energy resources course with additional features in the special trades so that it can even better serve agricultural production and the peasants' livelihood.

In the reform of rural secondary education the training of all types of middle and primary level technological human talent and reserve labor forces for rural construction is the joint responsibility of the educational departments and the concerned vocational departments, which must thoroughly mobilize all positive factors and follow the path of combined school operations. All units involved in combined operations must strive to cooperate and work together to solve such problems as training goals, length of course of study, curriculum development, administration and management, mix of teaching resources, payment of expenses and professional training. During the last few years we have firmly held to the path of combined school operations and mobilized

all social forces to operate schools, and practice has proven that this is a path which produces results. On the issue of expenses, for example, vocational schools ordinarily have greater expenses than general education middle schools (vocational schools recruit students from a broad area and more students live on campus so that there are additional dormitory and dining facilities; practice facilities must be built and provided with special equipment and additional special trade books must be purchased; working professionals must be paid to teach and so on). We generally follow four tracks in solving these problems: First, depending on local financial strength, each year a certain sum is used to reform the educational structure. Second, in addition to the ordinary expenses similarly covered for general education middle schools, the department of education also provides the vocational middle school (courses) with suitable supplementary funds. Third, the departments in charge of combined operation services take certain funds from their operating expenses to use for the course expenses and special trade expenses in the vocational schools. Fourth, the operations departments, plants and enterprises and brigades operating the combined courses annually use a fixed amount according to the student enrollment to resolve any inadequacies in special trade education expenses and any difficulties in the student livelihood. There is also the issue of teacher qualifications. In addition to the cultural education teachers sent by the department of education, the special trade course teachers are recruited through "transfer, reform, appointment, and training," which actually is the transfer of the appropriate teachers within the educational system to be responsible for teaching the vocational school courses; it is the mobilization of certain teachers having a background in a special trade to teach that trade; it is the appointment of special trade teachers from the combined operations units; it is the invitation of scientific and technological personnel from other units to teach; and it is the use of a great variety of ways to train special trade teachers. Another issue is that of practical training. This is generally established by the units and brigades cooperating in operating the class and aid and assistance is provided according to class needs. They moreover are responsible for providing technological leadership and they use their discretion in resolving such things as subsidies and the mandatory labor insurance for the students during their period of practice.

At the same time as it is arousing the enthusiasm of the units for operating schools, the department of education must maintain the quality of secondary education in the vocational middle school (courses), make full use of their own initiative, and promote a revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and hard work in operating the schools. There are concepts which must be thoroughly understood in order to form the structure of secondary education and develop vocational education. The Taixing county Xiangrong Water Aquatics Vocational Middle School had poor resources and inferior conditions, but after initiating a water aquatics breeding course

they had the support of the brigade and took it upon themselves to make a strenuous effort to improve school conditions. They added tables, benches and double beds, planted over 300 trees, raised 5,000 fry, and raised 10,000 pearl sanjiao fanbang [0005 6037 1581 5732], with annual receipts which can reach as high as 8,000 yuan. The teachers and students are high spirited and the school is becoming more and more prosperous.

The rural vocational middle school (courses) must strive to improve the quality of education. Whether or not the construction of rural modernization is able to train qualified, useful varied types of human talent and well-trained workers depends on the key issues of whether or not reforms to the structure of rural secondary education receive mass support and whether or not vocational education has any true vitality. From our practice we have come to understand: In several respects quality determines the way out, if there is quality then there is a way out and if quality is high the way out is broad. In order to improve the quality of education we have emphasized four items for construction: according to the special trade teachers and the length of the academic program, formulate a realistic, feasible educational plan; according to the needs of the special trades, select teaching materials which suit the level of the recipients; build a unity of specialized and dual functions to build teaching ranks emphasizing special trades and vocations; and establish or firm links with a special trade training area. We ask that all vocational school (courses) strive to offer a complete set of courses according to the educational plan for special trade classes. When an adequate number of classes is offered they should strive to unite theory with practice and unite education with productive labor, unite teaching and scientific research with production and they should strive to transmit basic knowledge and train basic skills. We have come to understand that an important feature of vocational education is to unite teaching with practice to enable the students to use theory to guide their practice and in their practice to enlarge and improve the scope of theoretical knowledge. For example, in Hanjiang county the horticulture and forestry course of the Yangshou Middle School on the one hand emphasizes the transmission of special trade basic knowledge in the classroom and on the other hand maintains the acquisition of true knowledge and new knowledge through practice. The books say that for layering of ziyulan [4793 3768 5695] the cuts should be made close to the bud, but in practice they came to understand that rather than cutting randomly near the bud the cuts should be made at regularly spaced intervals. The books also say that huabo [5363 2672] cuttage is best at a length of 10-15 centimeters, but in practice they learned is not fixed and unvarying and that it is necessary to examine the condition of the bud, so that some cuts can be less than 10 centimeters and others can be as far as 20 centimeters. The unity of theory and practice enables the students to have a better grasp of the basic theory and basic skills of their special trades and to improve the quality of vocational education.

We have also learned that regarding the ideological characteristics of special trade school courses, carrying out education in future prospects, ideals and vocational morals is an important point in the political education of vocational course students and also is an important issue in improving the quality of education. We emphasize excellence in political education courses and also take students into society to conduct studies to permit them to see how that since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Committee the countryside has had much better conditions and also see the urgent need for technicians in all special fields. Undergoing such realistic education permits the students to consolidate their professional thought and realize that studying a skill provides them with the talent and the ideology to serve the people and also provides a way out and future prospects. By actively struggling to learn cultural lessons and special trade lessons and striving to master special trade technology and skills will make them into human talent serving rural needs.

#### Rural Vocational and Technical Education have Unlimited Vitality

Developing rural vocational education and training a variety of primary level talent in the special trades is a reliable path for promoting the development of the rural economy. In the autumn of 1982, Yangzhou prefecture had 85 schools which offered 107 special trade courses enrolling altogether a total of 4,927 new students, the equivalent of 20.6 percent of the number of new students in the entire upper middle school system. Including those already in operation the whole prefecture has a total of 146 vocational courses and 6,619 students. The number of special trades offered has already reached 35, including rural courses in agriculture, agricultural machinery, forestry, horticulture, aquatic products, veterinary medicine, sericulture, construction, methane gas, and pre-school teaching and town classes in clothing, weaving, electronics, watches and clocks, shoes, jade implements, handicrafts, commerce and radio repair. Most courses last three years and some are two years. In response to urgent production needs, there are some vocational school courses which recruit senior middle school graduates and teach a year-long course in special trade knowledge and skills. The graduates of each type of vocational school (course) know their special trade, understand technology and willingly undergo hard work. The majority of them have mastery over the knowledge and skills of their special trade and they have a certain degree of ability to work independently. They fundamentally have been assigned to perform the right type of work and have already begun to be useful, which is shown by their welcome reception in all areas of society. For example, in Hanjiang county the Yangshou Middle School Forestry and Horticulture course students took their newly acquired knowledge and skills home with them to transmit to the brigade forestry center and commune members. They resolved the problem of survival and low productivity of the longbo [7893 2672] and made contributions to developing forestry production. Over 90 percent of the

graduates of the Huoqiao Middle school Pre-School Teacher course have been placed in the commune and brigade pre-schools and have become a useful new force having specialized knowledge in this county's educational front. The 42 students of the Yangmiao Middle School Methane Gas course during their practice period built a total of 218 methane pits, all of which are already producing gas and in actual use. This has been well received by the masses. One graduate of the Fanggang Agricultural Middle School Plant Protection course, after becoming a commune agricultural technician, led the peasants in scientific planting 500 mu of rice in high yield experimental fields, with average per mu production over 100 jin higher than the other peasant households. Many rural primary level cadres saw the achievements of the vocational school students and happily said that they came from the countryside and also have a certain level of special trade knowledge and technical skills. They are settled here in the countryside and can both explain and perform general science and technology, so the more of this kind of talent we have the better off we are.

The three-in-one combination of teaching, research and production in rural secondary vocational and technical education has laid a foundation for the widespread establishment of agricultural science and technology extension centers in the countryside. Education serves economic development not only in training all types of scientific and technological special trade talent, management and administrative talent and qualified labor reserve forces, it also must make timely popularization of scientific research developments and transform science and technology into production forces. By using the agricultural technical schools and the agricultural middle schools as bases to establish agricultural science and technology extension centers it is possible to assist the general education middle schools' vocational and technical education courses, organize elementary and middle school graduates to study special trade knowledge, provide brigade cadres who have a certain level of practical experience with cultural education, popularize new knowledge and new technology, improve the scientific and cultural qualities of rural cadres and commune members, satisfy the urgent needs for development of the rural economy and prepare human talent to awaken the rural economy. Individual trade schools and schools which have achieved relative success in scientific research have actually already assumed the function of agricultural technology extension centers. For example, the Hanjiang county Yangshou Middle School forestry and horticulture vocational course teachers and students together with experimental forestry center workers combined their teaching to conduct a scientific experiment of inter-planting of trees and grains, which attracted the attention of science and technology and agriculture and forestry departments. The county science committee, bureau of agriculture and the bureau of diversified management used this as the foundation for popularization of scientific research and agricultural technology and they frequently organized brigade cadres and agricultural

technicians to go there to conduct on-site studies. At present, the hilly regions of Hanjiang county have already been planted with 1,300 mu of intercropped trees and grains and in Pingyuan prefecture over 6,000 mu of farmfields have been planted with tree windbreaks. They also presented over 10 counties in 4 of this province's prefectures with 150,000 chishan [3069 2619] seedlings.

Structural reform of rural secondary education is a breakthrough in reform of the entire educational system. Development of rural secondary and technical education has initiated a change in the onesided structure of secondary education and rural education has become more lively. In the past, many graduates of senior middle schools looked upon university entrance as the only way out so that this narrow path became clogged with thousands of competitors, resulting in an ever narrower path of school operations. On the one hand, middle school education is now sending qualified students for higher education and on the other hand a greater number of middle school graduates are able to select vocational school (courses) according to their own interests. This provides them with new paths towards employment or further education after graduation and promotes peace and unity in society. The students of vocational courses have relatively clear goals in their studies, their special trade ideology is relatively solid, they are respectful and disciplined, hard working and high spirited and they rarely fail to finish their program of study. In 1983, over 70 percent of the lower middle school graduates in Hanjiang, Taixing and Yizheng counties registered for vocational course examinations and the sight of students and heads of households crowding around the higher education examinations demonstrated a major change. Opening the vocational courses also prompted the general education middle schools to offer special trade classes. In Taixing county 50 percent of the general education middle schools have suited measures to local conditions in offering a course in agricultural production technology, and the general education middle schools in Xinghua and Hanjiang counties have also offered special trade classes. These conditions are favorable for the moral, intellectual and physical development of the students. They permit even better unification of education with productive labor and enable the party's educational policy to be carried out and put into practice. After the development of secondary vocational and technical education the senior sections of the rural middle schools began to form a dual educational system which required that higher education and secondary special trade education carry out appropriate reforms to link up upper and lower level education and form a "connected sequence" in order to facilitate improvement in higher education for elementary and secondary specialized human talent. Toward this end, it is possible to initiate or change to a multi-form vocational college. At the same time, it is necessary to reform the higher education examination system so that a distinction in the higher education examination content and requirements is made between

rural secondary school (course) graduates and the graduates of general education middle schools. The actual conditions in secondary vocational and technical education should be followed in suitably lowering examination requirements in general cultural knowledge and there should be an additional examination in the necessary knowledge and skills of the special trades. Otherwise the development of the dual educational system will be hindered and there will be obstructions in the multi-track training of human talent. Development of rural secondary and technical education will enable the future of secondary education to develop alongside agriculture, sideline household occupations and industry, will link together personal interests of the broad peasants, the status and role of education will be more directly and clearly demonstrated, and the broad cadres and peasants will more easily understand education. This will eventually transform the situation of only the educational departments conducting education and will create a lively situation of the whole party and the whole people conducting education and each trade and industry and each brigade conducting education. After secondary education was reformed in Taixing county there was a new atmosphere of the districts, communes and brigades taking the initiative in conducting education, which gave even greater vitality to rural secondary education.

11582  
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NAMELIST OF 2,978 DEPUTIES TO SIXTH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 pp 2-3

[Text] Beijing Municipality (70)

Wang Hanbin [3769 3352 2430], Wang Zhonglie [3769 1813 3525], Wang Kaimou [3769 1956 6180], Wang Qun [3769 5028] (F), Wang Bilin [3769 4310 7207] (F), Ye Caimin [0673 2088 3046], Ye Lin [0673 2651], Ye Peiying [0673 0160 5391] (F), Shi Dingchao [0670 1353 3390] (F), Shi Jingxian [0670 7234 6343] (F), Bai Jiefu [4101 0094 1133], Bai Shouyi [4101 1108 1744] (Hui Nationality), Zhu Jue [2612 6030], Zhu Weilin [2612 4850 2651], Zhu Dexi [2612 1795 3556], Liu Ren [0491 0088], Liu Da [0491 6671], Liu Duzhou [0491 3256 5297], Liu Dezhen [0491 1795 3791], An Taixiang [1344 1132 1651] (Korean), Sun Jianxun [1327 1696 8113], Yan Renying [0917 0088 5391] (F), Lu Zengyu [5684 1073 7183], Li Huiyuan [2621 2585 0337], Li Yuming [2621 3842 6900], Yang Shihui [2799 1102 1920], Yang Mo [2799 3106] (F), Yang Chunmou [2799 2504 5399], Song Shixiong [1345 0013 7160], Zhang Wanyu [1728 8001 7183], Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342], Zhang Xiuzhen [1728 4423 3791] (F), Zhang Xiuqin [1728 4423 3830] (F), Zhang Guoji [1728 0948 1015], Zhang Guoxia [1728 0948 7209], Zhang Binggui [1728 4426 6311], Zhang Tengxiao [1728 7506 7197], Chen Dingmou [7115 0002 5399], Chen Lunfen [7115 0243 5358] (F), Chen Xitong [7115 1585 0681], Chen Boren [7115 0590 0088], Lin Lanying [2651 5695 5391] (F), Lin Yu [2651 7183] (F), Ji Xianlin [1323 5029 2651], Zhou Guanwu [0719 0385 0063], Zhao Bingnan [6392 3521 0589] (Hui), Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122], Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7378] (Manchu), Zhao Yanxia [6392 3601 0204] (F), Hu Yaobang [5170 3613 6721], Duan Junyi [3008 0689 3015], Duan Baocheng [3008 1405 2052], Hou Baolin [0230 1405 2651] (Manchu), Geng Yuling [5105 3768 3781] (F), Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395], Xu Qing Wen [1776 1987 2429], Guo Yingfu [6751 2503 4395], Pu Jiexiu [3184 3381 0208] (F), Zhu Futang [6175 4395 2768], Huang Ziyun [7806 1311 0061], Huang Yingfu [7806 5391 1133], Peng Zhen [7720 4176], Dong Jianhua [5576 1696 5478], Dong Xinju [5576 2450 5418] (F), Han Moufu [7281 5399 4395], Fu Chunming [0265 2504 2494], Xie Zinong [6200 5261 4487], Qiu Weifan [5941 4850 5672], Lei Jieqiong [7191 3381 8825] (F), Bao Wenkui [7637 2429 1145].

### Tianjin Municipality (51)

Yu Xiang Yun [0060 4382 0061], Yu Shuzhen [0060 3219 3791] (F), Shi Peiyan [4258 1014 1484] (Hui), Ye Huiran [0673 1920 3544], Tian Ningshou [3944 0413 1108], Rong Xuezhen [2051 1331 3791] (F), Nian Jinglin [1628 2529 2651], Liu Huo [0491 3499] (Hui), Liu Xingzong [0491 5281 1350], Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932] (F), Liu Ruixiang [0491 3848 7449] (F), Xu Deheng [6079 1795 3801], Sun Zhiqiang [1327 1807 1730], Sun Qinxian [1327 0530 0103] (F), Li Zhizhen [2621 4249 3791], Li Dongsheng [2621 2639 0581], Li Ning [2621 1337], Li Zhongyan [2621 1813 3601] (F), Li Baorong [2621 1405 2837] (F), Li Qizu [2621 4388 4371], Li Ruihuan [2621 3848 3883], Li Xinjian [2621 2450 1696], Yang Tianshou [2799 1131 0649], Yang Jianbai [2799 1696 4101], Yang Xuemin [2799 1331 2404] (F), Yang Jingming [2799 2529 2494], Wu Chaoyi [0702 2600 5030], Min Enze [7036 1869 3419], Zhang Shizhen [1728 1102 3791] (F), Zhang Zaiwang [1728 0375 2489], Zhang Guangyin [1728 0342 1377], Chen Yuniang [7115 3768 1224] (F), Chen Weida [7115 0251 6671], Fan Quan [3058 5425] Zhou Yulan [0719 3768 5695] (F), Zhou Shutao [0719 0647 1718], Zheng Zhenmiao [6774 2182 1181] (F), Zhao Jinsheng [6392 0093 5116], Zhao Jun [6392 0971], Hao Deqing [6787 1795 7230], Yu Aifeng [0205 7224 1496] (F), Qian Duanyou [6929 4551 2589], Xu Datong [1776 2192 0681], Guo Xilu [6751 6932 4389], Huang Shiji [7806 0099 2623], Huang Zhigang [7806 1807 0474], Han Quanhua [7281 5425 5478] (F), Lu Da [6424 6671], Liao Canhui [1675 3605 6540], Miao Tianrui [4924 1131 3843], Dai Nianci [2071 1819 1964].

### Hebei Province (113)

Ding Yipeng [0002 5030 2590] (Hui), Ding Yulong [0002 3768 7893] (Hui), Ma Zhijie [7456 1807 2638] (Hui), Wang Zhanrong [3769 0594 2837] (F), Wang Zhi [3769 1807], Wang Lianzhu [3769 6647 2691], Wang Lin [3769 2651], Wang Changhan [3769 2490 3352], Wang Pengqi [3769 2590 0796], Wang Xianzhou [3769 2009 0719], Wang Zhen [3769 7201], Wang Delin [3769 1795 2651], Yin Xiuchun [1438 4423 2504] (F), Deng Xiancan [6772 0341 3605] (F), Ai Youqin [5337 2589 0530], Shen Licheng [3747 4409 2052], Ye Guangcheng [0673 1639 2052] (Manchu), Tian Yilan [3944 4135 5695] (F), Feng Zhi [7458 5267], Feng Jianzhang [7458 1696 4545], Feng Xiyin [7458 0823 6892], Lu Chuanzan [0712 0278 6363], Liu Xianlin [0491 0341 2651], Liu Zhaoguo [0491 0340 2654] (F), Liu Jun [0491 7786] (F), Liu Bingyan [0491 4426 1750], Liu Zongyao [0491 1350 5069] (Hui), Liu Bingcai [0491 3521 2088], Liu Weilian [0491 4850 1670], Liu Xinmin [0491 2450 3046], Guan Chunlan [7070 2504 5695] (F, Hui), Guan Zhe [7070 0772], Guan Kuo [7070 7059] (Manchu), An Junying [1344 0193 5391] (Hui), Sun Zhiqi [1327 1807 1142], Sun Shuhuan [1327 2885 2719] (F), Sun Jingwen [1327 2417 2429], Sun Xiang [1327 3276] (F), Du Jingbo [2659 7234 3134], Li Xing [2621 5281], Li Min [2621 2404] (F), Li Qi [2621 3823], Li Feng [2621 6912], Li Bixian [2621 3880 6897], Yang Naijun [2799 0035 0193], Yang Quande [2799 0356 1795], Yang Jinshan [2799 6651 1472], Yang Dingan [2799 1353 1344], Yang Shizhen [2799 6108 3791], Yang Zhenxing [2799 2182 5281], Yang Jiafeng [2799 1367 7364], Yang Shurui [2799 3219 3843] (F), Wu Zhongshu [0702 0022 2873], Wu Wentao [0702 2429 3614], Wu Qizhi [0702 1142 0037], He Guangda [0149 1639 6671], Zou Liying [6760 4539 5391] (F),

Sha Wenhan [3097 2429 5060], (Hui), Zhang Shijin [1728 1102 0193], Zhang Xuzhen [1728 2049 3791] (F), Zhang Qingliang [1728 1987 5328], Zhang Ruji [1728 3067 6549], Zhang Xiaochun [1728 1321 4783], Zhang Qingshan [1728 7230 1472], Zhang Zhen [1728 3791], Zhang Shun [1728 7311], Zhang Jieqing [1728 3381 3237] (F), Zhang Xia [1728 3174], Zhang Bin [1728 1755], Zhang Yali [1728 7161 7787] (F), Chen Zhisen [7115 2784 2773], Fan Xirong [3058 0823 2837] (F), Lin Zulu [2651 4371 5219], Lin Meizhu [2651 2734 3796] (F), Zhou Yumei [0719 3768 2734] (F), Zhou Yuxuan [0719 3768 8830], Zhou Henggang [0719 1854 0474], Zhou Zhende [0719 2182 1795], Zheng Jiufen [6774 0036 5358] (F), Zheng Yansu [6774 1750 5685] (F), Bao Yin [1405 7299] (Mongolian), Zhao Lanxin [6392 5695 2946] (F), Zhao Xing [6392 2502], Xi Guang [6742 0342], Jiang Hanjie [1203 3352 2638], Qin Zhixin [4440 1807 2450], Xia Hengxi [1115 0077 3588], Xu Wenfu [1776 2429 3940], Xu Shaobin [1776 4801 2430], Ling Baoyin [0407 1405 6892], Gao Xiangyu [7559 1651 3768], (F), Guo Yongxian [6751 3057 0341] (F), Guo Zhi [6751 1807], Huang Hua [7806 5478], Huang Junjun [7806 7786 7786] (F), Huang Lan [7806 1526], Cao Hengchen [2580 1854 1820], Cui Yi [1508 3015], Tuo Shilu [5192 1597 6922] (Hui), Yan Guojun [7051 0948 0971], Liang Yuxin [2733 5148 0207] (F), Ge Qi [5514 0796], Han Xuetong [7281 1331 6639], Han Peifu [7281 1014 3940], Fu Ruomei [0265 5387 2734] (F), Fu Jingxin [0265 2529 2450], Jiao Hong [3542 4767], Chu Zhuang [2806 8369], Zang Zhenguo [5258 2182 0948], Tan Yongjie [6223 3057 2638], Pan Gongping [3382 0361 1627], Pan Chengxiao [3382 2110 1321], Wei Jiankun [7614 1696 1507].

#### Shanxi Province (70)

Ma Feng [7456 3536], Wang Erke [3769 1708 4430], Wang Liang Ming [3769 5328 2494] (F), Wang Moulin [3769 5399 2651], Wang Zutong [3769 4371 0179], Wang Senhao [3769 2773 3185], Wang Zengyou [3769 1073 0147], Wang Zenghui [3769 1073 1979] (F, Hui), Qu Tangliang [0575 2768 0081] (F), Niu Yinguan [3662 5593 0385], Niu Guiying [3662 2710 5391] (F), Qinglin [1313 1987 2651], Zuo Sheng [1563 0581], Shen Jilan [3747 4764 5695] (F), Tian Yuqi [3944 6657 1142], Bai Xinghua [4101 5281 5478], Feng Hongzhang [7458 1347 4545], Feng Zemin [7458 3419 3046], Xing Yimin [6717 0076 3046], Shi Huixi [1597 0932 0823], Qu Yusheng [2575 3768 3932], Zhong Jixue [0112 3444 1331], Liu Guangrui [0491 0342 6904], Liu Jiyuan [0491 4764 0337], Liu Jingqing [0491 7234 3237] (F), Guan Qiao [7070 2890], Xu Yushan [6079 6657 1472], Yuan Posheng [7086 3124 3932], Li Yiqing [2621 0001 3237], Li Jiyin [2621 6060 6892], Li Yunqian [2621 6663 0051], Li Li [2621 7787] (F), Li Xueqian [2621 1331 6197], Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088], Li Jingping [2621 2417 1627], Yang Shanshan [2799 3790 3790] (F), Yang Pin [2799 7340], Wu Songgang [0702 2646 0474], Song Shaowen [1345 0508 2429], Song Mouwang-yi [1345 6180 3769-2496], Zhang Wanfu [1728 8001 4395], Zhang Guangjian [1728 0342 7703], Zhang Hefa [1728 0678 4099], Zhang Xinglan [1728 5281 5695] (F), Zhang Jie [1728 2638], Lu Wenxiong [7120 2429 7160], Chen Tianyuan [7115 1131 3293], Chen Jiexin [7115 0094 2450], (F, Mongolian), Chen Shuhua [7115 3219 5478] (F), Chen Huibo [7115 1920 3134], Chen Heidan [7115 7815 2481] (Hui), Lin Chenggu [2651 2052 6253], Lin Feng [2651 2800], Luo Guibo [5012 6311 3134], Zhao Qingxiang [6392 1987 4382], Zhao Xiumin [6392 0208 3046], Hu Wenxiu [5170 2429 4423] (F), Hu Shunzhi [5170 5293 5347] (F),

Qin Lisheng [4440 0500 3932], Qian Xuepu [6929 1331 3302], Gao Zhongli [7559 1813 7787] (F), Guo Lanying [6753 5695 5391] (F), Guo Peiru [6753 1173 1172] (F), Huang Huanying [7806 3883 5391] (F), Jiang Shiyang [5592 2514 2543], Fu Changwang [0265 2490 2489], Jiao Guonai [3542 0948 7845], Xie Renzhi [6200 0117 0037], Jie Jinbao [6043 6651 0202], Pan Yizheng [3382 0122 2973] (F),

#### Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (64)

Caijierhu [2088 0679 1422 0039] (Mongolian), Ma Ming [7456 2494] (Hui), Wang Guolong [3769 0948 7893], Wang Yu [3769 6877], Wang Duo [3769 6995], Wang Weizhen [3769 4850 3791], Yun Shubi [0061 2562 4310] (F, Mongolian), Wu Lanfu [3527 5695 1133] (Mongolian), Wu Ni [3527 1441] (Daur), Batubagen [1572 0956 1572 2704] (Mongolian), Zhanbulazhabu [0594 1580 2139 2089 1580] (Mongolian), Tian Wenxing [3944 2429 2502], Ni Ma [1441 3854] (Mongolian, Bian Yunfeng [6708 0061 1496], Ren Ping [0117 0419], Hua Zhu [5478 4376], Xu Renhua [2485 0088 5363] (F, Mongolian), Liu Shujing [0491 2579 2529], Liu Fuhou [0491 4395 0624], An De [1344 1795] (Orogen), Narengerilei [6719 0088 2706 2480 0519] (F, Ewerki), Su Geng [5685 1649] (F), Du Runsheng [2659 3387 3932], Li Shuyuan [2621 2885 0337], Li Gui [2621 6311], Li Tielin [2621 6993 2651], Li Yuying [2621 3022 5391], Li Cuiling [2621 5050 3781] (F), Yang Bingqi [2799 4426 4388], Shen Xinfang [3088 2450 4099], Zhang Jishu [1728 6060 5289], Zhang Yingqi [1728 2019 3823], Zhang Guowei [1728 0948 4850], A Latai [7093 2139 3141], (F, Mongolian), Chen Wenxiao [7115 2429 1321], Chen Liangbi [7115 5328 3880], Wu Heng [2976 5899], Hurilebateer [0729 2480 2867 1572 3676 1422] (Mongolian), Hu He [0729 0735] (F, Mongolian), Jin Sui [6855 2979] (F, Mongolian), Zhou Beifeng [0719 0554 1496], Zhou Rongchang [0719 2837 2490], Baorizhulajiga [1405 2480 3796 2139 0679 0867] (F, Mongolian), Zhao Lixin [6392 0448 2450] (Mongolian), He Wenhua [6320 2429 5478], Gerileitu [2706 2480 0519 0956] (Mongolian), Xu Xiangli [1776 0686 4409], Xu Shujun [1776 2885 0971], Tang Hongming [0781 3163 2494], Tang Zhangyuan [0781 4545 1254] (F), Tang Sixiao [0781 0843 1321] (F), Hai Yuchen [3189 3768 3819] (Mongolian), Tao Ketao [7118 0344 1152] (Mongolian), Cui Guoliang [1508 0948 5328], Qinggeertai [3237 2706 1422 3141] (Mongolian), Jiang Xingguo [5592 5281 0948], Han Liying [7281 7787 5391] (F), Han Jingyan [7281 2533 1484] (F, Mongolian), Han Fusheng [7281 4395 3932], Lei Nairang [7191 0035 6245], Bao Jinhua [7637 6855 5363] (F, Mongolian), Xiong Tieshang [3574 6993 3932] (F), Pan Shujun [3382 2885 0193], Eerdunchulu [7345 1422 3415 2806 7627] (F, Mongolian).

#### Liaoning Province (141)

Yu Qiren [0060 0769 0088], Yu Jie [0060 2638], Ma Shisheng [7456 1102 0581], Ma Dapei [7456 2192 3099], Ma Yunge [7456 0061 7041], Ma Yulian [7456 3768 5571] (F, Manchu), Ma Longxiang [7456 7893 5046], Ma Guang [7456 0342], Ma Zhenwen [7456 2182 2429] (Hai), Ma Dianfeng [7456 3013 1496] (F), Wang Changrong [3769 7022 2837], Wang Danbo [3769 0030 3134], Wang Zhengli [3769 2973 4539], Wang Yongqin [3769 3057 2953], Wang Qingyun [3769 7230 0061], Wang Kun [3769 0981], Wang Zhenghe [3769 1767 0735], Wang Xueshan [3769 1331 6365], Wang Jianjia [3769 1696 0163], Wang Shuyun [3769 3219 0061] (F), Wang Shufang [3769 3219 5364] (F), Wang Weijin [3769 4850 6855], Wang Rong [3769 2827] (F), Wang Zangping [3769 6363 1627], Lu Shenghe [4151 4141 0735], Ye Xiangjie (0673 5281 2638], Tian Fuheng [3944 4395 1854], Ning Ruji [1337 3067 3444],

Ning Peiying [1337 1173 5391], Si Qin [0674 2953] (Mongolian), Shi Changxu [1597 2490 4872], Qu Xiao [2575 0876], Lu Weiping [0712 5898 1627], Ren Yaoxian [0117 5069 0341], Quan Shuren [0456 2885 0088], Liu Yuzhi [0491 5148 1807], Liu Zongqing [0491 1350 3237] (F), Qi Fenglai [7841 7685 0171], Guan Yanxin [7070 1693 2450] (Manchu), Guan Litian [7070 7787 3944] (F, Manchu), Guan Yuan [7070 7411 1344] (Xibo), Tang Wu [3282 2976], Xu Guolin [6079 0948 2651], Xu Guixian [6079 2710 6343] (F), Sun Jianhua [1327 1696 5478], Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964], Yan Zaishun [0917 6528 7311] (F, Korean), Li Changchun [2621 7022 2504], Li Yunan [2621 3768 0589] (F, Korean), Li Zhimin [2621 1807 3046], Li Xiuzhe [2621 4423 1807], Li Moufeng [2621 5399 6265] (Manchu), Li Songtang [2621 2646 1016], Li Xue Ying [2621 1331 4134] (Hui), Li Gencheng [2621 2704 2052], Li Runting [2621 3387 1656], Li Shengtu [2621 4141 0956], Li Deshen [2621 1795 3234], Yang Yulan [2799 3768 5695] (F), Yang Shiming [2799 0013 2494], Yang Kebing [2799 0344 0393] (F), Yang Baoqing [2799 1405 3237], Yang Baoqing [2799 1405 3237], Yang Shengdong [2799 516B 2639], Yang Hui [2799 6540], Lian Chengzhi [6647 2110 2535], Wu Liang [0702 6852] (Manchu), He Yingtai [0149 3853 0669], Shen Zhengzhi [3088 2973 1807], Shen Yue [3088 6390], Song Zexing [1345 0463 5887], Song Limin [1345 7787 2402] (F), Zhang Wanjun [1728 8001 0971], Zhang Jiurong [1728 0036 2837] (F), Zhang Zhengde [1728 2973 1795], Zhang Quan [1728 0356], Zhang Lizhen [1728 7787 3791] (F), Zhang Yanjie [1728 1693 2638], Zhang Guoshi [1728 0948 1102], Zhang Chengwu [1728 2110 2976], Zhang Li [1728 5461] (F), Zhang Guilan [1728 2710 5695] (F), Zhang Tiejun [1728 6993 7786], Zhang Jianzhong [1728 1696 0022], Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] (F), Zhang Dianli [1728 3013 0448], Lu Qili [7120 0796 4539], Chen Zuwei [7115 4371 1983], Chen Enfeng [7115 1869 7685], Chen Shuzhen [7115 3219 3791] (F), Shao Jiayu [6730 0857 3842] (F), Li Yiyuan [2651 0308 1254] (F), Lin Xunjian [2651 8113 1221] (F), Yu Wenqing [6735 2429 3237] (F), Luo Guoying [5012 0948 5391], Zhou Yeshen [0719 5509 1957], Zhou Zhongren [0719 1813 0088], Zhou Houji [0719 0624 1015], Zheng Ping [6774 1627] (Manchu), Zheng Hua [6774 5478], Jing Mingen [4842 2494 1869], Zhao Renqing [6392 0088 3237], Zhao Zixiang [6392 0679 4382], Zhao Mingxian [6392 2494 6513] (Mongolian), Zhao Fu [6392 1381] (Mongolian), Hu Yimin [5170 0076 3046], Hu Guodong [5170 0948 2767], Liu Wen [2692 2429] (F, Manchu), Yu Dawei [0205 2192 0251], Yu Zeyou [0205 3419 3731], Jiang Peilu [1203 1014 4389], Jiang Shuzhen [1203 3219 3791] (F), Lou Erkang [1236 1422 1660], Hong Ying [3163 4134] (F), Qin Fenglan [4440 7685 5695] (F), Nie Qin [5119 0530], Xia Dezhao [1115 1795 2507], Qian Lingxi [6929 0109 1585], Xu Guilan [1776 2710 5695] (F), Aixinjueluopujie [1947 2450 6030 3302 2638] (Manchu), Guo Kexin [6751 0668 0207], Guo Hefu [6751 0735 1133], Guo Feng [6751 1496], Tao Weizhong [7118 4850 1813] (Mongolian), Cao Mingyuan [2580 2494 6678], Cui Dezhi [1508 1795 1807], Zhang Zhoufen [4545 0719 5358] (F), Yan Deyi [7051 1795 5030], Liang Wenxuan [2733 2429 5503], Liang Yuming [2733 5148 2494], Ge Taisheng [5514 3141 3932], Jiang Shuoan [5592 4311 1344] (F), Han Shaoyun [7281 1421 0061] (F), Han Jishan [7281 0679 6365] (Manchu), Han Jian [7281 1696], Han Weixian [7281 3850 0341], Cheng Baohua [4453 1405 5478] (F), Cheng Xichang [4453 0823 2490], Fu Qin [0265 0530] (F, Manchu), Wen Yuzhi [3306 3768 5347] (F), Fu Pingbo [1381 1627 0130] (Manchu), Wei Fuhai [7614 1381 3189].

### Jilin Province (86)

Ding Shicheng [0002 1102 6134], Wang Daren [3769 1129 0117], Wang Zhenying [3769 2182 5391] (F), Yin Mingshu [1438 2494 3219] (F), Lu Lifen [4151 4539 5358] (F), Xing Mouying [6717 5399 5391] (F), Pu Longhao [2613 7893 3185] (Korean), Zhu Xiulan [2612 4423 5695] (F), Xiang Juanzhu [0686 7165 2612] (F), Liu Xuebao [0491 1331 1405], Guan Zhongyu [7070 1813 3558] (Manchu), Mou Lifang [3664 7787 5364] (F), Li Zongtie [2621 1350 6993] (Korean), Wu Xuezhou [0702 1331 0719], Zhang Chengkun [1728 2052 0981], Chen Dingming [7115 7844 6900], Jin Xiulan [6855 4423 5695] (F, Mongolian), Zhao Nanqi [6392 0589 6386] (Korean), Suo Jingxian [4792 2417 6343] (Manchu), Gao Huilan [7559 1920 5695] (F), Cao Longhao [2580 7893 3185] (Korean), Fu Zuopeng [0265 4373 7720], Dai Jinhua [2071 6855 5478], Yu Ke [0060 0344], Wang Daheng [3769 2192 3801], Liu Shulin [0491 2885 2651], She Yongzheng [0152 3057 2973], Zhang Dianqi [1728 3013 0796], Fan Zhengyi [3058 2973 0001] (F), Zeng Xiaozhen [2582 1321 4631], Wei Chengxue [7614 2110 1331], Yu Lin [0060 2651], Wang Zhankui [3769 0594 1145], Wang Xianghao [3769 3276 3185], Feng Yingkui [7458 5391 1145], Pu Wenyi [2613 2429 0001] (Korean), Zhu Jinghang [2612 7234 5300], Liu Yuzhen [0491 3768 3791] (F), Liu Meiyu [0491 5019 3768], Guan Yinhua [7070 5255 5478] (F, Manchu), Du Jingcheng [2659 2529 2052], Zou Juan [6760 1221] (F), Zhang Dexing [1728 1795 7451], Chai Gongpu [2693 0361 0091], Huang Jielin [7806 0094 2651], Xie Yuwen [6200 3768 2429], Yu Yanfu [0060 1750 1133], Wang Xiulan [3769 4423 5695] (F), Niu Tianju [3662 1131 5281], Ke Muyun [0668 3092 0061], Feng Fujin [7458 6534 2516], Cheng Shengsan [2052 4141 0005], Ren Xiuyun [0117 4423 0061] (F), Guan Shanfu [7070 1472 5958] (Manchu), Li Yuanshi [2621 0337 1395], Yang Zhantao [2799 2069 7290], Chen Weiqing [7115 5898 0615], Jin Yongshun [6855 3057 7311] (Korean), Zheng Yingshu [6774 5391 3219] (F, Korean), Zhao Xiu [6392 0208], Xu Ruren [1776 1172 0086], Huang Baotong [7806 5508 0681], Kang Ronghuan [1660 2837 1360] (Manchu), Xie Yulin [6200 3768 2651], Yu Hai [0060 3189], Mao Henian [3029 7729 1628], Shi Shan [4258 1472], Lan Guilu [5695 2710 4389], Lu Da [0712 6671], Liu Kejing [0491 0344 7234] (F), Yang Xinren [2799 2450 0086], Zou Desheng [6760 1795 3932], Chen Shulan [7115 3219 5695] (F), Jiang Zhanfa [1203 0594 4099], Gao Di [7559 3695], Mei Xing [2734 5887], Ji Guorong [0370 0948 2837] (Manchu), Wang Li [3769 0500], Wang Hongliang [3769 3163 5328], Fang Chuanliu [2455 0278 3177], Xing Shaoming [6717 0508 2494], Sun Chengbin [1327 0042 2430], Wu Shishu [0702 1709 2873], Zhang Yuwen [1728 3768 2429], Lou Zhaoxian [1236 0340 0341], Yan Hongchen [7051 3163 5256].

### Heilongjiang Province (124)

Ding Renjie [0002 0088 2638], Yu Shuzhen [0060 3219 3791] (F), Wang Yuanjun [3769 0337 0971], Wang Tidao [3769 7555 6670], Wang Hongzheng [3769 3163 2973], Wang Demin [3769 1795 3046], Ba Feng [1572 7364], Lu (?) [4151 (?)], Liu Fengwu [0491 7685 5294], Liu Guiqin [0491 2710 3830] (F), Su Zhiqian [5685 0037 2164], Li Peiju [2621 3099 7263], Li Jinghua [2621 2529 5478], Wu Meng [0702 1322], Tong Yulan [0157 3768 5695] (F, Mongolian), Zhang Runsheng [1728 3387 3932], Chen Junsheng [7115 0193 3932], Chen Tui [7115 5770] (F), Ji Guiyan [1323 2710 5333] (F), Zheng Zuzhi [6774 4371 1807], Meng Meihua [1322 2734 5363] (F, Oroqen), Zhao Jikai [6392 4949 0418] (Manchu), Hou Jufen [0186 4845 5358] (F),

Jiang Junkui [1203 0193 1145] (Manchu), Gao Yongcheng [7559 3057 2052], Huang Wei [7806 5524] (F), Chang Yajie [1603 0068 2638] (F), Liang Zhiyi [2733 1807 5030], Lai Yonghe [6351 3057 0735] (Mongolian), Mu Yejun [4476 8518 7486] (Manchu), Bu Lin [0592 2651] (Daur), Wang Huacheng [3769 0553 2052], Wang Zongxiang [3769 1350 4382], Wang Hongtu [3769 3163 0956], Wang Deyu [3769 1795 5148], Gu Xuanhui [0657 1357 6540], Bai Shiming [4101 1102 2494], Liu Yuzhen [0491 3768 3791] (F), Li Changrong [2621 7022 2837] (F), Li Shuwu [2621 2885 2745] (Hui), Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591], Wu Dinghe [0702 7844 0735] (Manchu), Zhang Weide [1728 4850 1795] (F), Chen Jianfei [7155 0494 7378], Zheng Longhui [6774 7127 1979], (Hui), Gao Zongyi [7559 1350 5030], Ji Hanxiong [4472 3352 7160] (F), Ma Hengchang [7456 1854 2490], Wang Lijiang [3769 4539 3984], Wang Yingli [3769 5391 0448], Wang Guilin [3769 2710 2651], Gou Wanzhen [0551 8001 3791] (F), Shi Chunji [4258 2504 1213] (F, Korean), Cong Shen [0654 3234], Liu Xinchun [0491 2450 2504], Xiao Buyang [5135 2975 7122], Chen Liemin [7115 3525 3046], Wu Zhanting [2976 0594 1694 (Ewenki)], Jin Zaiming [6855 0375 2494] (Korean), Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415], Shi Wenqing [2457 2429 0615] (F), Hong Baoyuan [3163 1405 3293], Guo Youquan [6751 2589 5425], Huang Jiayou [7806 0857 0147], Ma Shuhua [7802 3219 5478] (F), Zi Xianzhang [6088 7341 9410], Dai Yishan [2071 6695 1472], Ma Dehai [7456 1795 3189], Wang Shoumou [3769 1343 5399], Wang Zhonghai [3769 1813 3189], Wang Tao [3769 3447] (F), Feng Jiachao [7458 1367 3390], Liu Hua [0491 5478], An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639], Li Zhifang [2621 5347 5364] (F), Li Gui [2621 2710], Wu Guofang [0702 0948 5364] (F, Hezhen), Qiu Xingya [6726 5281 0068], Song Jiaming [1345 0502 2494], Zhang Qi [1728 3825], Chen Jixiang [7115 4949 4382], Meng Chuansheng [1322 0278 3932], Zhao Fengyun [6392 7685 0061] (F), Liu Guizhi [2692 2710 5347] (F), Nie Binglin [5119 4426 2651], Guo Zhijian [6751 1807 1017], Huang Dexing [7806 1795 7451], Fu Huating [0265 5478 1694], Yan Manling [7346 2581 3781] (F), Wei Shuliang [7614 2885 5328], Yu Fatang [0060 3127 1016], Wang Shizhen [3769 1102 6297] (F), Wang Xiuying [3769 4423 5391] (F), Wang Jinling [3769 6855 7117], Fang Dazhong [2455 2192 0022], Zhu Xinhe [2612 2450 0735], Liu Xiwu [0491 1585 2976], Sun Weibao [1327 4850 1405], Li Shuqin [2621 3219 5367] (F), Zhang Yunqing [1728 0061 0615], Chen Guangxi [7115 0342 3556], Chen Lei [7115 7191], Meng Chen [1322 6591] (Manchu), Jiang Shengjie [1203 5110 7132], Mo Baoying [5459 1405 3853], Zhu Mouwu [2612 2021 0582] (F), Cao Guifeng [2580 2710 7685] (F), Kang Lanyong [1660 5695 3144] (Korean), Lu Guang [7627 0342], Yu Xiang [0060 4382], Wang Gui [3769 6311], Wang Jiwen [3769 4949 2429], Yin Chuanjian [1438 0278 7003], Shi Fu [4258 1381], Liu Kaiyuan [0491 7030 3293], Liu Huixian [0491 1863 0341], Sun Tao [1327 7290], Li Da [2621 6671], Zhang Li [1728 0622], Chen Huaxiong [7115 5478 7160], Zhou Zhanao [0719 0594 7663], Zhao Guangwu [6392 0342 0710], Xi Shaojia [1163 4801 3949], Xie Biao [6200 (?)].

#### Jiangsu Province (140)

Ding Guangxun [0002 0342 6064], Wang Daxuan [3769 6671 1357], Bian Shaolan [0593 4801 5695] (F), Shi Liang [0670 5328] (F), Lu Baowei [0712 0202 4850], Fu Xiangjin [0126 4382 6651] (F), Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470], Du Zhiwei [2659 1331 1218], Li Shunzhu [2621 7311 2691] (Hui), Yang Nianzu [2799 1819 4371], Wu Zhonghua [0702 0112 5478], Wu Xijun [0702 6932 7786] (F), He Fushuo [0149 6346 4311], Zhang Yonglai [1728 3057 0171], Zhang Juanfen [1728 1221 5358] (F),

Zhang Fuying [1728 4395 5391] (F), Chen Qiuhua [7115 4428 5478] (F), Mao Yugong [5403 2456 1872], Fu Peisheng [1650 1014 3932], Liu Dagang [2692 2192 4854], He Shanan [6320 6365 1344], Yuan Ping [7349 5493] (F), Qian Jiahuan [6929 1367 2970], Weng Xinhe [5040 1800 7729], Tao Peifen [7118 1014 5358] (F), Cao Fengdi [2580 7685 1229] (F), Zhang Ruiying [4545 3843 5391] (F), Jiang Yongping [5592 3057 1627] (F), Ji Yuexiang [4472 2588 7449] (F), Tong Chaoming [4547 2600 2494], Pan Duo [3382 1122] (F, Zang), Yu Daowen [0060 6670 2429], Wang Hourun [3769 0624 3387] (F), Zhu Pingchou [2612 1627 0092], Sun Jiazheng [1327 1367 2973], Li Guangyi [2621 0342 0308], Yang Jiayin [2799 1367 7484], Wu Guojin [0702 0948 6855] (F), Wang Bingshi [3076 0393 4258], Zhang Azhou [1728 7093 5297], Luo Yunlai [5012 6663 0171], Chan Zongsu [0830 1350 5126], Hou Jinhao [0186 6855 6964], Yuan Weimin [5913 0251 3046], Xu Tonghe [1776 0681 0735], Ling Qihong [0407 0796 7703], Jiang Jianhua [5592 1696 5478] (F), Zeng Tao [2582 3447], Ma Xusheng [7456 2485 0581], Fang Ming [2455 2494], Feng Yuanzhen [7458 0337 2823], Zhu Siming [2612 1835 2494], Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649], Sun Han [1327 7318], Li Qingkui [2621 1987 6652], Li Shouzhang [2621 4849 9410], Wu Renbao [0702 0088 1405], Wu Huili [0702 1979 5461] (F), Sha Qiliang [3097 0796 0081] (Hui), Zhang Jilong [1728 1323 7893], Zhang Jiqing [1728 4949 7230] (F), Lu Yan [7120 8826], Chen Xiaohua [7115 2400 5478], Ji Fangzhen [1323 2455 3791] (F), Meng Aizhi [1322 1947 5347] (F), Huan Xiangbao [1360 4382 0202], Yuan Xiulian [7349 4423 5571] (F), Qian Xiaoping [6029 1420 5493] (F), Xu Zhiqiu [1776 1807 3808], Tang Minmin [0781 2404 2404] (F), Huang Shuxiang [7806 2579 4382], Cao Wan [2580 3834] (F), Peng Chong [1756 0394], Cheng Weigao [4453 4850 7559], Dou Guoren [4535 0948 0088], Wang Yixiang [3769 0001 7449], Wang Chao [3769 6389], Lu Yanhao [4151 5888 6275], Feng Ruilin [7458 3843 2651], Zhu Jian [2612 0494], Liu Jian [0491 1696], Yan Keqiang [0917 0344 1730], Li Zongyu [2621 1350 3842] (F), Li Detao [2621 1795 2711], Wu Zhengshan [0702 2973 1472], Wu Shuqin [0702 3219 3830] (F), Zhang Meifang [1728 5019 5364] (F), Chen Yongkang [7115 3057 1660], Chen Yishan [7115 4135 6365], Huan Jihe [1360 4949 0735], Xu Yingrui [1776 5391 6904], Huang Zishan [7806 5261 6365], Si Xia [2448 7209] (F), Han Benchu [7281 2609 0443], Cheng Xuansheng [4453 2537 3932], Guan Junxiang [4619 0689 5046], Xie Muqiao [5641 2550 2890], Wang Youzhen [3769 1429 3791] (F), Wei Yu [7279 6877] (F), Ye Ganyun [0673 1626 6663], Feng Duan [7458 4551], Zhu Xia [2612 1115], Liu Shuxun [0491 2885 8113], Yan Meimei [0917 1188 1188] (F), Yang Yongyi [2799 6102 3085], Wu Lipin [0702 4539 0756], He Renhua [0149 0088 5478], Shen Jian [3088 1017], Zhang Xuwu [1728 4872 2976], Chen Zhida [7115 5267 6671], Fan Cunzhong [3058 1317 1813], Zhou Pingguo [0719 1627 0948], Hu Ningsheng [5170 1337 3932], Fei Guifen [6316 2710 5358] (F), Yuan Songfen [7349 6139 5358], Qian Yuanjun [6929 0337 7486], Yin Ruonan [3009 5387 3948] (F), Tan Wenyu [6151 2429 6877], Huang Binzhao [7806 2430 6856], Sheng Jialian [4141 1367 1670], Han Peixin [7281 1014 0207], Fu Haiquan [0265 3189 2164], Zhai Weiliang [5049 0251 5328], Wei Chuandu [7614 0278 6236], Lu Shuxiang [0712 0647 3276], Liu Ruilong [0491 3843 7893], Li Jiankui [2621 1696 1145], Yang Ming [2799 2494], Wu Guangnan [0702 0342 0589], He Binghao [0149 0393 4110], Zhang Yunwu [1728 0336 2976], Zhang Yuzhe [1728 6877 0772], Mao Yisheng [5403 0110 0581], Zhou Erhui [0719 1422 6540], Hu Fuming [5170 4395 2494], Qian Songyan [6929 2646 1527], Zhang Chenheng [9410 5256 1854], Dong Jincai [5576 6855 2088], Chu Jiang [0328 3068], Xiong Yi [3574 3015].

### Shanghai Municipality (82)

Wang Yinglai [3769 2019 4202], Bei Hanting [6296 3352 1694], Zhu Xuefan [2612 1331 3058], Liu Jingji [0491 7231 1015], Li Liangyuan [2621 5328 0954], Yang You [2799 2881], He Baoguang [0149 5508 0342] (F), Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211], Zhang Xiangtong [1728 7449 2717], Chen Zhi [7115 2784], Zhou Miaoyu [0719 1181 7411], Guan Bao [1351 1405], Hu Naiqiu [5170 5082 4428] (F), Qin Baoxing [4440 1405 5281], Yin Guofang [3009 0948 5364] (F), Cao Wenyi [2580 2429 5391] (F), Cheng Xiaowu [4453 2556 0124], Pan Qihuai [3382 0366 2849], Wang Jinda [3769 6855 2192], Lu Yudao [4151 0060 6670], Zhu Heng [2612 1854], Jiang Jianren [3068 1696 0086], Li Jianguo [2621 1696 0948], Wu Zuoren [0702 0155 0086], Wang You [3076 3731], Zhang Junxiang [1728 7486 4382], Lin Jiamei [2651 0163 2812] (F), Zhou Nianbang [0719 1819 6721], Zhao Zhongyao [6392 1813 1031], Yuan Xuefen [5913 7185 5358] (F), Fu Peibin [0265 1014 1755], Wang Jiankang [3769 1696 1660], Bao Yueshun [0545 1971 7311], Ren Xinmin [0117 2450 3046], Yuan Chongwu [7086 1504 2976], Li Yiqun [2621 6654 5028], Wu Ruohan [0702 5387 1344] (F), Yu Chengzhou [7411 2052 3166], Shen Minkang [3088 2404 1660], Zhang Yan [1728 3601] (F), Zhou Haiying [0719 3189 1305], Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660], Hu Guiqing [5170 2710 3237], Gao Longzhang [7559 7893 3864], Jiang Lansun [5592 5695 5549], Yi Shijuan [6939 1709 1221] (F), Wang Juanhua [3769 1221 5478] (F), Zhu Zhengxian [2612 2973 0103] (F), Xiang Dawei [0686 2192 1218], Sun Meiyi [1327 2734 5391] (F), Li Ruifu [2621 6904 1133], Gu Chaohao [6253 6389 6275], Zhang Longxiang [1728 7893 4382], Yu Leidi [6735 5628 1229] (F), Zhou Shu [0719 1859] (F), Rong Yiren [2837 3015 0088], Hu Juewen [5170 0628 2429], Qian Xinzong [6929 0207 1813], Gao Runhua [7559 3387 5478] (F), Han Zheyi [7281 0772 0001] (Hui), Liu Fonian [0491 0154 1628], Li Furong [2621 1381 2837], Wu Zhaoguang [0702 5128 0342], Ying Zhongfa [2019 1813 4099], Zhang Zhongli [1728 0112 4409], Chen Zhihang [7115 0037 5300], Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], Feng Shuchun [6646 2885 2504], Qian Duansheng [6929 4551 0581], Cai Xiuliang [5591 4423 3781] (F), Wang Lei [3769 7191], Zhu Erpei [2612 1422 3099], Liu Nianzhi [0491 1819 2535], Su Buqing [5686 2975 7230], Yang Xincai [2799 2450 2088], Wang Wanli [3076 8001 6849], Zhang Guomin [1728 0948 3046], Chen Zude [7115 4371 1795], Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 2052], Zheng Linsun [6774 7207 1327], Zhu Jiaming [4376 0857 6900], Qian Denghai [6929 3397 3189].

### Zhejiang Province (121)

Ma Mengsen [7456 5536 2773], Wang Chongjiu [3769 6850 0046], Bei Shizhang [6296 2514 3864], Ye Rongxin [0673 2837 2450], Ren Yisen [0117 0122 2773], Sun Jiayun [1327 1367 5366] (F), Li Yifang [2621 0122 5364] (F), Yang Zhikuan [2799 1807 1401], Wu Lifang [0702 2621 5364], Wang Runsheng [3076 3387 3932], Shen Minjuan [3088 2404 1221] (F), Zhang Xiumei [1728 4423 2734] (F), Zhang Shufang [1728 3219 5364] (F), Chen Yunxian [7115 0061 0103] (F), Chen Yunxian [7115 6663 6897], Chen Xuefen [7115 7185 5358] (F), Lin Zexuan [2651 3419 5503] (F), Jin Baohua [6855 1405 5363] (F), Chou Chunhua [0719 2504 5365] (F), Xiang Chunyi [7309 3196 0001], Yu Shuijun [0205 3055 0689] (F), Yuan Gongxu [7349 0501 0650], Xu Qichao [1776 6386 6389], Huang Zhican [7806 1807 3605], Tong Tiebo [4547 6993 3134], Zhai Yindi [5049 6892 1229] (F), Wang Zhishan [3769 5267 6365] (F), Wang Meizhen [3769 5019 3791] (F), Wen Yun [2429 5366] (F), Kuang Yan [0562 5888],

Liu Dan [0491 0330], Yang Liangdu [2799 5328 2659], Wu Hongmei [0702 1347 5019], Wang Jinghua [3076 7234 5363] (F), Chen Jinhong [7115 6855 3163], Hu Yingfu [5170 5391 1381], Yuan Shilin [7349 0013 2651], Guo Shaozhen [6751 4801 7201], Sheng Xunqing [4141 1789 0615], Xie Zhenrong [6200 2182 6954], Zhu Ermei [2612 1422 2812], Liu Yuan [0491 3220], Li Yi [2621 5669], Li Chengwei [2621 2110 1218], Wu Xiaoxuan [0702 1420 2467] (F), He Peide [0149 1173 1795], Shen Hong [3088 7703], Zhang Meifeng [1728 1422 7685] (F), Lu Da [7120 6671], Chen Shixiang [7115 0013 7534], Chen Zongmou [7115 1350 2021], Chen Weizhang [7115 4850 4545], Lin Fuchang [2651 4395 2490], Jin Shanbao [6855 6365 1405], Zhou Siyu [0719 1835 7411], Hu Shunquan [5170 7311 2164], Xuan Guoyi [1357 0948 5030], Qian Li [6929 4409], Tang Youzhi [0781 3945 0037], Tu Guizhang [1458 6016 3864], Lan Yu [5663 3768] (She), Xie Ju [5641 7467], Wang Jiwu [3769 1323 0582], Wang Aidi [3769 1947 1229] (F), Ai Qing [5337 7230], Zhu Yuenian [2612 1971 1628], Tang Linmei [3282 2651 5019] (F), Lin Yufang [2651 3768 5364] (F), Li Xingjie [2621 2502 7327], Ying Liangdeng [2019 5328 4098], Shen Zhirong [3088 1807 2837], Shen Shanhong [3088 6365 3163], Lu Mingyang [7120 2494 2254], Chen Yongsong [7115 3057 2646], Chen Zhuan [7115 4376 1344], Chen Xiqiang [7115 6932 1730], Lin Yaoguang [2651 5069 0342], Zhou Renzheng [0719 0086 2973], Zheng Zhixin [6774 1807 2450], Hu Yuzhi [5170 1937 0037], Yao Xiaoe [1202 2556 1230] (F), Tie Ying [6993 3841] (F), Tang Menglong [0781 1322 7893], Peng Ruilin [1756 3843 2651], Qu Guohua [4234 0948 5478], Wang Jinyou [3769 6855 0645], Lu Shengliang [4151 5116 0081], Zhu Xigong [2612 1585 2162], Li Huifen [2621 1920 5358] (F), Wu Shichang [0702 0013 2490], Wang Yuexia [3076 2588 7209] (F), Shen Zijiu [3088 5417 0046] (F), Song Ruifu [1345 3843 3940], Zhang Minyu [1728 2404 5940], Lu Xingyuan [7120 2502 0997], Chen Yousheng [7115 2589 3932], Chen Qiaoyi [7115 2890 7531], Chen Murong [7115 1970 2827], Ji Daofan [1323 6670 5672], Zhou Zhineng [0719 1807 5174], Zheng Shu [6774 2885] (F), Hou Yujun [0186 5713 0971], Xu Bukui [1776 2975 1145], Tao Rongsheng [7118 2837 3932], Dong Chaocai [5576 2600 2088], Lu Yongxiang [6424 3941 4382], Wang Chengbiao [3769 6134 1753], Wang Jiaheng [3769 1367 1854], Ye Tinghao [0673 2185 6964], Zhu Puqiang [2612 6225 1730], Xu Bushao [6079 2975 0508], Wu Benzhong [0702 2609 1813], Zhang Shichang [1728 0013 2490], Lu Yanshao [7120 0332 1421], Chen Anyu [7115 1344 5038], Jin Wenlu [6855 0795 7627], Xia Nai [1115 7845], Xu Xiashi [1776 3174 2514], Tao Jian [7118 0256], Cheng Chunshu [4453 4783 2873], Cai Kangchun [5591 1660 2504].

#### Anhui Province (103)

Ding Zhi [0002 0037], Ma Lan [7456 5695] (F), Wang Ziye [3769 1311 6851], Wang Tengjiao [3769 7506 5754], Guang Renhong [0342 0088 3163], Liu Sikui [0491 1835 7608], Sun Yufang [1327 3022 5364] (F), Li Yunlong [2621 0061 7893], Yang Zhongqin [2799 0022 0530] (F), Wu Mousun [0702 5399 5549], Gu Yu [6253 5038] (F), Zhang Kaiying [1728 0418 5391] (F), Zhang Dihua [1728 3321 5478], Chen Aiqi [7115 1947 4860] (F), Lin Xiurong [2651 4423 5554] (F), Wei Gonglan [5898 0501 5695] (F), Wang Fenglin [3769 7685 2651], Gu Huaan [0657 5478 1344], Zhu Yumei [2612 3768 2734] (F), Liu Yuanzhang [0491 3293 1728], Li Chuanhuai [2621 0278 3232], Wu Jiansheng [0702 1696 3932], Zhang Xinguo [1728 2450 0948], Ma Yongcong [7456 3057 5115] (F), Wang Guangsu [3769 0342 4790], Long Zhengrong [7893 2973 1369] (F), Xu Jie [6079 2638], Yan Kunyuan [0917 0981 0337],

Li Zhongyi [2621 1813 6146], Yang Chengzong [2799 2110 1350], He Yuxiu [0149 3768 4423], Wang Xuguang [3076 2485 0342], Zhang Hongxiang [1728 3163 4382], Chen Tianren [7115 1131 0117], Chen Xiong [7115 7160], Zheng Shunying [6774 7311 5391] (F), Ma Changsheng [7456 7022 3932] (Hui), Wang Jingcao [3769 0513 5430], Zhu Yang [2612 2254], Xu Xueshou [6079 1331 0649], Su Hua [5685 2901], Li Xuemin [2621 1331 2404], Yang Weiping [2799 5588 1456], He Qingtian [0149 1987 1131], Shen Shiyue [3088 2514 1878], Zhang Zuoyin [1728 4373 5593], Chen Guanglin [7115 0342 3829], Chen Dengke [7115 4098 4430], Ma Haoqian [7456 3185 6197], Wang Mou [3769 5399], Lu Zhengcao [4151 2973 2347], Ren Keli [0117 0344 4409], Sun Jingsong [1327 7231 2646] (F), Du Changying [2659 7022 5391] (F), Li Yinsuo [2621 6892 6956], Xiao Peiji [5135 1014 1015], Tong Yuanzhen [0157 0337 6297] (Manchu), Zhang Wanshu [1728 8001 5289], Zhang Xiaolan [1728 2556 5695] (F), Chen Fudong [7115 1788 2639], Shao Fangquan [6730 2455 6898], Qu Guangying [1448 0342 2503], Ma Yubao [7456 3768 0202], Wang Zenong [3769 3419 6593], Ye Duzheng [0673 4648 2973], Liu Changren [0491 7022 1804], Wu Dongzhi [0702 2639 0037], Zhang Liguang [1728 4539 0342], Chen Tingyuan [7115 1656 0337], Meng Fulin [1322 1381 2651], Zhao Suyun [6392 4790 0061] (F), Zhong Ying [6988 5391], (F), Hong Liu [3163 3177], Yuan Zhiyu [7349 0037 3768], Huang Xuezhi [7806 1331 1807], Dong Yunian [5576 3768 1628] (F, Hui), Han Xiangrui [7281 4382 3843], Yao Jianping [1202 1696 1627] (F), Xu Lilai [1776 4409 0171], Huang Huang [7806 3874], Cheng Guanghua [4453 0342 5478], Zhao Minxue [6392 2404 1331], Hou Shilai [0186 2514 0171], Xu Yongkang [1776 3057 1660], Cao Weimin [2580 0251 3046], Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418], Rong Guanghong [2837 1639 1347], Hou Xueyu [0186 1331 3558], Qin Su E [4440 4790 1230] (F), Gao Yuhua [7559 3768 5478] (F), Cao Yinxiang [2580 5255 4382], Dong Jianling [5576 1696 3909], Lou Cenghui [2869 2582 6540], Hu Kaiming [5170 7030 2494], Yu Jinglian [0205 2529 5571] (F), Liang Jintang [2733 6855 1016], Han Guilan [7281 2710 5695] (F), Lu Guanping [6424 6034 1627], Hu Yunlong [5170 0061 7893], Xia Bangda [1115 6721 6671], Gao Weiqing [7559 5588 7230], Ge Tingsui [5514 1656 3606], Pan Yongde [3382 3057 1795].

#### Fujian Province (70)

Wang Yiping [3769 0001 1627], Ai Shenghuang [5337 516B 3552], Xu Dingli [6079 7844 0500], Wu Yuanjin [0702 1959 6855] (Gao Shan), Yu Baosheng [7411 1405 4563] (F), Chen Riliang [7115 2480 0081], Chen Jingrun [7115 2529 3387], Lin Bichen [2651 4310 3791] (F), Zheng Huiying [6774 1920 5391], Hu Xilan [5170 6932 5695], Yao Zhimei [1202 2535 2734] (F), Xia Meiqiong [1115 5019 8825] (F), Huang Nianlai [7806 1628 0171], Zhang Yongming [4545 3057 2494], Lai Aiguang [6351 1947 0342], Dai Shuixia [2071 3055 7209] (F), Wang Dajun [3769 2192 0193], Feng Yimiao [7458 0181 8693] (F), Li Shaohua [2621 1421 5478] (F), Chen Xunming [7115 6064 2494], Chen Derun [7115 1795 3387], Zhong Saihua [6988 6357 5363] (F, She), Huang Xiuzhen [7806 4423 6297] (F), Zhang Chunbao [4545 2797 1405], Cai Li [5591 7812], Wang Shirui [3769 0013 6904], Zhang Wenyu [1728 2429 5940], Chen Dachang [7115 6671 2490], Lin Xiu E [2651 4423 1230] (F), Ou Jingang [2962 6651 6921], Zheng Fuquan [6774 4395 0356], Yuan Aizhu [5913 1947 3796] (F), Xu Fengxing [1776 7685 5281], Liang Meiyu [2733 5019 3768] (F), Liao A Mei [1675 7093 1188] (F), Wang Weiwen [3769 4850 (?6563)], Liu Mingfu [0491 2494 1381], Li Jingxi [2621 2529 4406],

Qiu Jincai [6726 6930 2088], Zhang Jizhong [1728 4949 0022], Chen Xizhong [7115 1585 0112], Zhuo Zhongjiang [0587 1813 3984], Xiang Nan [7309 0589], Gao Shiqi [7559 1102 0366], Huang Ming [7806 2494], Wang Shouguan [3769 4849 3828], Liu Peide [0491 1014 1795], Li Wenren [2621 3306 0088], He Ruoren [0149 5387 0086], Zhang Yi [1728 5065], Chen Runci [7115 3387 1964], (F), Lin Hejin [2651 0149 6855], Luo Siqi [5012 2448 2475], Hu Hong [5170 1347], Hong Yongshi [3163 3057 0013], Jia Jiumin [0328 0036 3046], Guo Yuehua [6751 6460 5478], Huang Jinling [7806 6855 7117], Han Guopan [7281 0948 4323], Pan Keliang [3382 0344 6156], Deng Chao [6772 6389], Jiang Peixuan [3068 1014 5503], Lu Zifen [7120 5261 1164], Lin Jianmin [2651 1696 3046], Hu Ming [5170 2494], Hong Sisi [3163 4828 4828], Guo Ruiren [6751 3843 0086], Gong Xiong [7895 7160], Zhi Shichange [2535 0013 2490], Pan Kuoxiang [3382 1674 4382].

### Jiangxi Province (83)

Yu Zuyue [0060 4371 6460], Wang Facai [3769 4099 6299], Ye Fayou [0673 4099 2589], Xiang Layu [0686 5198 3768], Jiang Dajie [3068 2192 2638], Li Qishan [2621 1477 1472], Shen Shujin [3088 3219 3866] (F), Zhang Haifeng [1728 3189 1496], Chen Kaiying [7115 7030 5391] (F), Ou Yang Henggui [2962 7122 1854 6311], Jing Zilin [4842 5261 7792] (F), Hu Yanling [5170 3601 3781] (F), Qin Hanzhang [4440 0698 4545], Guo Jibing [6751 1323 3521], Cao Shaoqiong [2580 4801 8825], Zhang Lianying [4545 5571 5391] (F), Lai Lunjun [6351 0243 6511], Xiong Xuequn [3574 1331 5028], Wan Shaofen [8001 4801 5358], Wang Ze [3769 3419], Tian Shiyi [3944 1102 3015], Xu Qin [6079 0530], Li Guoping [2621 0948 1627], Zhang Meinuo [1728 2734 1226] (F), Yuan Yulin [7349 3022 7792], Guo Shiyong [6751 6108 3196], Fu Shigui [4569 1709 3802] (F), Cai Guanlin [5591 6034 2651], Wang Shixian [3769 1395 0341], Lu Juxiang [0712 5418 7449] (F), Liu Tianquan [0491 1131 2164], Sun Tianxin [1327 1131 2450], Li Zhu [2621 2691], Zhang Ben [1728 2609], Chen Guanzhen [7115 6034 3791] (F), Luo Riyun [5012 2480 6663], Zhao Zengyi [6392 1073 4135], Liu Bin [2692 2430], Xu Jingfa [1776 0079 4099], Tu Xiaoping [3205 4607 5493] (F), Zeng Qinghe [2582 1987 0735], Cai Ruohong [5591 5387 5725], Li Shoutian [7812 1108 1131], Wan Shaohe [8001 4801 7729], Wei Fankun [7279 0416 2492] (Zhuang), Liu Wei [0491 0251], Mu Jikuan [3664 3444 1401], Li Hongding [2621 3163 1353], Zhang Bingbin [1728 0393 1755], Lu Xiaopeng [7120 1321 1756], Luo Xudong [5012 2485 2639], Hu Zhengye [5170 2973 6181], Zhong Jingen [6988 6855 2704], Xu Hailian [1776 3189 5571] (F), Fu Da [4569 6671], Zeng Zhaokan [2582 2507 0170], Cai Dianhua [5591 1156 5478] (F), Yan Longan [7346 7893 1344], Ma Jikong [7456 4949 1313], Zhu Fengjin [2612 7685 6855] (F), Liu Huasheng [0491 5478 5110], Li Yisu [2621 0001 5685], Yang Fanghua [2799 5364 5478], Zhang Xiuxi [1728 4423 6932], Lu Zongwei [7120 1350 0251], Lin Fangzhi [2651 5364 2655] (F), Jin Liqiang [6855 4539 1730] (Hui), Hu Hongting [5170 1347 1656], Huang Mouheng [7806 2021 5899] (F), Kang Keqing [1660 0344 3237] (F), Zeng Xianbin [2582 2009 1755], Pan Wenwei [3382 2429 0251], Wang Wencai [3769 2429 2088], Deng Zihua [6772 1311 5478], Liu Yunlai [0491 6663 0171], Li Tianpei [2621 1131 1014], Wu Yongle [0702 3057 2867], Zhang Fengyu [1728 6646 7183], Hu Xianke [5170 3759 0668], He Shimin [6320 0013 3046], Gao Pikai [7559 0012 0418], Qiu Zongshun [5941 1350 5293], Dai Chongan [2071 1504 1344].

### Shandong Province (173)

Ding Yunpeng [0002 0061 7720], Ding Chunlan [0002 2504 5695] (F, Hui), Yu Chao [0060 3390], Ma Zhaowei [7456 5128 4850] (Hui), Wang Fu [3769 3940], Wang Jifu [3769 3444 1133], Wang Dianchen [3769 3013 5256], Fang Guoxi [2455 0948 3886], Shi Defu [1597 1795 4395], Feng Zhanjuan [7458 1455 1221], (F), Lu Faji [0712 4099 1015], Ren Jiyu [0117 4949 1937], Liu Zuochang [0491 4373 2490], Jiang Ruiming [3068 3843 2494] (F), Sun Fengqin [1327 0023 3830] (F), Ji Xiuzhi [4764 4423 5347] (F), Li Qiuhua [2621 4428 5478] (F), Li Shuzhen [2621 3219 6297] (F, Hui), Yang Jiuzhen [2799 0036 6297] (Hui) Yang Zhenjuan [2799 2182 1221] (F), Gu Yuanye [6253 0337 2814], Chi Minqi [6688 3046 3823] (F), Zhang Chunhua [1728 2504 5478] (F), Chen Kaiming [7115 7030 2494], Chen Jinxiang [7115 6855 7449] (F), Wu Jisan [2976 4949 0005], Ou Yang Guanghua [2962 7122 0342 5478] (F), Pang Liansheng [1690 6647 3932], Zhao Shoufu [6392 1343 4395], Xian Ronghai [0752 2837 3189], Qin Hezhen [4440 0735 3791], Xu Xuejuan [1776 1331 1221] (F), Gao Laitong [7559 0171 2717], Huang Xinghan [7806 6821 3352], Zhang Zongjiang [4545 1350 3068], Jiang Shihe [5592 1102 0735], Fu Cengju [0265 2582 4251] (F), Xie Hongsheng [6200 7703 3932], Dai Shenglan [2071 516B 5695] (F, Manchu), Ding Shouchu [0002 1343 0443], Ma Xiangrong [7456 3276 2837] (F, Hui), Wang Xiumei [3769 4423 2734] (F), Wang Aihua [3769 1947 5478] (F), Wang Tao [3769 (?1269)], Fang Zongxi [2455 1350 3566], Shen Yuren [3747 3768 0088], Lu Jiaqiang [0712 1367 1730], Liu Shilan [0491 1102 5695], Liu Dunren [0491 2415 0088], Xin Xianling [6580 7341 0109], Chen Yuguang [7115 3768 1639], Yuan Yaokun [5373 1031 1024], Zheng Jiandong [6774 1696 2767], Zhao Ximing [6392 0823 2494], Hou Benting [0186 2609 0080], Yuan Zhendong [7349 2182 2639], Gao Qiyun [7559 0796 0061], Cao Xianting [2580 3759 1694], Liang Buting [2733 2975 1656], Jiang Zhijian [5592 1807 1017], Lu Buyan [6424 2975 3508], Ding Shujian [0002 2873 0313] (Hui), Wang Jinwu [3769 0093 0710], Wang Zengdu [3769 2582 4648], Shi Zhenrong [4258 3791 2837] (F), Feng Yongxi [7458 3057 0823], Ning Dehua [1337 1795 5478], Lu Hongbin [0712 7703 6333], Liu Lanying [0491 5695 4134], Liu Ruiyu [0491 3843 3768], Jiang Nan [3068 2809], Sun Shujiu [1327 2579 0046], Su Hongsheng [5685 3163 3932], Li Zhongping [2621 6988 1627], Yang Ligong [2799 4539 0501], Xiao Yanxiong [5135 5888 7160], Wang Yunxiu [3076 0061 3811] (F), Zhang Shenyi [1728 3747 0001] (F), Zhang Hongrong [1728 3163 2837], Chen Puxian [7115 2613 0341] (F), Chen Zongzhao [7115 1350 2507], (F), Lin Chuanzhen [2651 0278 3791], Jin Zhizhong [6855 1807 1813] (Hui), Zheng Junmin [6774 0193 3046], Zhao Ruilin [6392 3843 7792], Jiang Liancang [1203 6647 0221], Dang Baoshi [8093 5508 1395], Xu Meizheng [1776 4168 3932], Guo Jinming [6751 6855 2494], Chang Lihua [1603 7787 5478] (F), Liang Shuwei [2733 2885 1218], Jiang Furui [5592 1381 3843], Tong Hezu [4547 0735 4371], Dou Fulin [4535 4395 2651], Ding Hongwang [0002 3163 2598], Ma Xiju [7456 6932 1446] (F, Hui), Wang Yongxing [3769 3057 1630], Wang Chuitai [3769 0987 3141], Wang Huifang [3769 1920 5364] (F), Wang Yaosheng [3769 5069 3932], Feng Zhimin [7458 1807 3046], Pi Zhixian [4122 0037 0341], Zhu Ling [2612 3781] (F), Liu Xianzhi [0491 0341 1807], Jiang Shi [3068 2514] (F, Gao Shan), Xu Yuhui [6079 3768 1979] (F), Sun Zhenxian [1327 6297 0341], Su Jingliang [5685 2529 0081], Li Hongnai [2621 3163 0035], Li Huizong [2621 1920 1350], Yang Mingqi [2799 7686 1477], Qiu Shuyun [5726 3219 4596] (F), Zhang Haitao [1728 3189 3447], Lin Hong [2651 4767] (F), Zheng Xichang [6774 6932 2490], Zhao Deju [6392 1795 5112], Jiang Fuxin [1203 4395 0207] (F, Korean), Xu Wenyuan [1776 2429 0954], Weng Weiquan [5040 4850 5425], Guo Yicheng [6751 6318 6134],

Peng Meigeng [1756 2734 5036], Han Yuqun [7281 1384 5028], Tong Jianhao [4547 0494 3185], Pan Chengdong [3382 2110 3159], Wei Yannian [7614 1693 1628], Ding Fusong [0002 4395 1529], Wang Renzhi [3769 0117 0037], Wang Shouwen [3769 0649 2429], Niu Huifu [3662 2585 1381], Lu Xiuxin [4151 4423 2450] (F), Qu Zhilian [2575 1807 5571] (F), Liu Xingwu [0491 5281 2976], Sun Cuiying [1327 5050 5391] (F), Li Qiwan [2621 0796 8001], Li Ye [2621 8518], Li Shanxiu [2621 6365 0208], Yang Honggui [2799 3163 6311], Song Xiangzhu [1345 4382 4376], Zhang Chengxian [1728 2110 0341], Zhang Meilin [1728 2734 2651], Chen Xingzhi [7115 5281 5347], Shao Changzhu [6730 7022 3796], Jin Sufu [6855 3307 3940], Feng Jushang [1409 1446 1424], Jing Xiuying [5427 4423 5391] (F), Xu Peiran [1776 3099 3544], Gao Zhongzheng [7559 0022 2973], Tang Jianwen [0781 1696 2429], Cui Jiufeng [1508 0036 6912], Dong Lingde [5576 0109 1795], Fu Shaosi [0265 1421 1835], Zeng Wenmou [2582 2429 2048], Xie Xiang [5641 3276], Wei Jianyi [7614 1017 3015], Yu Bohai [0060 3134 3189], Wang Shouchun [3769 1343 4783], Wang Qin [3769 2953], Wang Xishu [3769 6932 1659], Niu Liang [3662 5328], Ren Zhongkuan [0117 1813 1401], Liu Hongben [0491 3163 2609], Li Qingmin [2621 3237 1488], He Zaoying [0149 2483 5391], Zhang Demin [1728 1795 3046], Shao Langjun [6730 2597 0971], Zhou Binhong [0719 3521 3163], Zhao Yonggui [6392 3057 6311], Xu Xuehan [1776 1331 3352], Gao Keting [7559 0344 0080], Huang Daonong [7806 6670 6593], Kang Yingzong [1660 5391 1350], Dong Yongxiang [5576 3057 4382], Zeng Chengkui [2582 0701 1145].

#### Henan Province (148)

Ding Shi [0002 4258], Wang Huayun [3769 0553 0061], Wang Ruyao [3769 3067 5069], Wang Ying [3769 5391], Wang Jianying [3769 1696 5391] (F, Hui), Wang Guilan [3769 2710 5695] (F), Wang Dechen [3769 1795 1820], Shi Guanqing [4258 0385 0615], Yu Heiding [0060 7815 0002], Wang Yuqin [3769 3768 5367] (F), Wang Xin [3769 6082] (F), Wang Guoquan [3769 0948 5425], Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237] (Zhuang), Lu Sichuan [4151 0934 1557], Ma Hongyuan [7456 1347 6678], Wang Peilan [3769 1173 5695] (F), Wang Xiaozhong [3769 2400 4191], Ye Gang [0673 0474], Wang Yonghuan [3769 3057 3562], Wang Gengtian [3769 2577 3944], Wang Junfu [3769 0193 4395], Wang Peichun [3769 1014 2504] (F), Niu Xingrong [3662 2502 2837], Ye Peng [0673 7720], Ma Mingzhang [7456 2494 4545], Wang Shouzhong [3769 1343 1813] (Hui), Wang Xiurong [3769 4423 2837] (F), Wang Gengsheng [3769 1649 3932], Wang Yanhui [3769 5888 1920], Gan Yongxiang [3927 3057 4382], Shi Laihe [0670 0171 6320], Wang Tianjiang [3769 1131 1162], Wang Yinzhang [3769 6892 1813], Zuo Mingsheng [1563 2494 3932], Ran Tiancheng [0373 1131 2052], Bai Xichuan [4101 6007 1557], Lu Fengrong [0712 7685 2837] (F), Liu Caihua [0491 2088 5478], Liu Yuezhong [0491 0460 1813], Sun Shankang [1327 6365 1660], Li Shiying [2621 1102 5391], Li Chunyan [2621 2504 5333] (F), Li Fudou [2621 6346 6757], Yang Hui [2799 6540] (F), Shen Zhongxi [3088 1813 0823], Zhang Wensheng [1728 2429 3932], Zhang Xueyin [1728 7185 6892] (F), Chen Tianran [7115 1131 3544], Chen Decheng [7115 1795 2052], Fan Meilan [3058 5019 5695] (F, Hui), Luo Shiyu [5012 1102 3842], Zheng Shuzhen [6774 3219 4176] (F), Zhao Chenni [6392 6387 1200] (F), Hu Jingchun [5170 2529 2504], Zhu Gaihuan [4376 2395 3562] (F), Xia Xiumei [1115 1485 5019] (F),

Xu Daohui [1776 6670 5610] (F), Guo Weihuai [6751 4850 3232], Huang Hongen [7806 7703 1869] (F), Dong Minsheng [5576 3046 5116], Feng Hongshun [7458 1347 7311], Liu Yuzhai [0491 3768 7872], Liu Fugong [0491 1381 0501], Mai Lizhi [6314 4539 2535] (Hui), Li Yongxin [2621 3057 2450], Li Xinping [2621 2450 1627] (F), Shen Qiong [3088 8825], Zhang Wenyun [1728 2429 7301], Chen Changyuan [7115 7022 0337], Shao Wenjie [6730 2429 2638], Ji Minghuan [1323 2494 3562], Duan Zijun [3008 1311 0193], Hai Guangxing [3189 0342 5281] (Hui), Jiang Jianping [5592 1696 1627], Feng Hao [7458 3185], Lu Yongsheng [0712 3057 4141], Liu Zhengwei [0491 2973 1218], Jiang Qintang [3068 3830 1016], Li Nianhai [2621 1628 3189], Li Xiangge [2621 7449 7041] (F), Yang Jingsan [2799 2529 0005], Song Zhenming [1345 2182 2494], Zhang Guanlan [1728 6034 3482], Zhang Jingzhi [1728 2417 5347] (F), Chen Zhenghua [7115 2973 5478], Shao Yuhua [6730 3768 5478] (F), Zhou Lirong [0719 4409 2837], Zhao Fengyu [6392 7685 5038], Zhao Qianhe [6392 6197 0735], Duan Lanying [3008 5695 5391] (F), Geng Mengxia [5105 1125 0204], Qian Qiongli [6929 8825 (?)], Yin Weishen [3009 5588 3747] (F), Cao Cewen [2580 4595 0795], Cheng Jungu [4453 0689 6253], Ji Fengxian [0679 7685 0103] (F), Zhu Jiaqi [2612 1367 3825], Liu Zuozhi [0491 0155 0037], Sun Shucui [1327 2885 2088], Du Jun [2659 6511], Li Baoguang [2621 1405 1342] (F), Li Fuxiang [2621 4395 4382], Wu Bo [0702 3134], Song Xiyun [1345 0823 0061] (F), Zhang Kezhong [1728 0344 1813], Chen Zhaohua [7115 0340 5478], Lin Zuoji [2651 0155 2813], Zhou Shouzheng [0719 1343 2973], Zhao Wenfu [6392 2429 3940], Zhao Fulin [6392 4395 2651], Mo Ruyin [5459 1172 6892], Xu Donghua [1776 2639 5363] (F), Tao Shaobin [7118 4801 2430], Chang Xiangyu [1603 7449 3768] (F), Fu Luosheng [0265 3157 3932], Qiao Qingjian [0829 3237 1696], Liu Mingcai [0491 2494 2088], Sun Jingrong [1327 2529 2837] (F), Wu Lanying [1566 5695 5391] (F), Li Runtian [2621 3387 3944], Yang Zao [2799 4103], Wu Shaokui [0702 4801 7503], Zhang Yinxin [1728 5593 6932], Zhang Xinyu [1728 2450 3768], Chen Bingzhi [7115 0393 0037], Shao Qiu [6730 3808], Hang Huilan [2635 1920 5695] (F), Zheng Minglan [6774 2494 5695] (F), Zhao Tingxuan [6392 1694 6693] (Hui), Rong Gaotang [2837 7559 2768], Duan Ruxun [3008 3067 6064], Li Bingzhen [2698 3521 3791] (F), Guo Youxian [6751 0645 6343], Huang Guangzheng [7806 0342 2973], Wu Yingfa [0124 5391 4099], Liu Zude [0491 4371 1795], Li Jiming [2621 4949 2494], Yang Qingtang [2799 3237 1016], He Zhukang [0149 4554 1660], Zhang Changjiang [1728 7022 3068], Zhang Yangang [1728 3601 0474], Chen Shouyu [7115 1343 0056], Hu Shuli [5170 2885 3810], Jiang Jianwen [1203 1696 2429], Xu Nengguang [1776 5174 0342], Guo Peijian [6751 1014 7003], Huang Shouwu [7806 1343 0124], Yan Fabing [7051 4099 0365].

#### Hubei Province (112)

Ma Shengkui [7456 516B 7608], Wang Xujing [3769 2485 2529] (Tu Jia), Wang Xianyu [3769 6343 3768] (F), Wang Meichan [3769 5019 1292] (F), Wang Cuilan [3769 5050 5695] (F), Long Xianling [7893 0752 7227] (Miao), Tian Shouyan [3944 1108 1693] (Tu Jia), Xiang Yanhuai [0686 1693 2849] (Tu Jia), Xiang Jichang [0686 2817 2490] (Tu Jia), Jiang Xingfeng [3068 5281 7685] (F), Li Cai [2621 2088], Li Juemin [2621 6030 3046], Yang Baokun [2799 5508 3540] (Bai), Zhang Zhengming [1728 2973 2494], Zhang Deguang [1728 1795 1639], Chen Fagui [7115 4099 4097], Chen Zeming [7115 3419 6900] (F), Chen Qinglian [7115 3237 1670], Zhou Zhizhong [0719 1013 0022], Hao Fengwu [6787 6646 2976], Yao Funian [1202 4395 1628],

Xia Juhua [1115 5418 5363] (F), Xu Binglan [1776 3521 5695] (F), Huang Hantao [7806 3352 3447], Cao Hongxun [2580 1347 8113], Han Ningfu [7281 1337 1133], Xie Ziqun [6200 3320 5028], Wei Junhong [7614 0193 4767], Ma Weiqing [7456 4850 3237] (Hui), Li Xiaozhen [2621 1420 3791] (F), Li Jiahong [2621 1367 1347], Zhang Guangming [1728 0342 2494], Zhang Defang [1728 1795 2455], Chen Zhongxin [7115 1813 0207] (Tu Jia), Lin Yishan [2651 0001 1472], Xiang Shixiao [7309 1102 1321], Hu Jiuming [5170 0036 2494], Yao Lei [1202 5628] (F), Huang Yongkai [7806 3057 2818], Cao Yu [2580 4417], Han Aiping [7281 1947 5493] (F), Qiu Fazu [5941 3127 4371], Wang Zhihuai [3769 3112 2849], Wang Bingnan [3769 3521 0589], Niu Yiqun [3662 4135 5028], Tian Yongcai [3944 3057 2088] (Tu Jia), Xu Guangqi [6079 0342 0796], Li Jiaxian [2621 1367 0752], Wu Guangzheng [0702 1351 2973], Zhang Guangting [1728 0342 1656], Zhang Derun [1728 1795] (F), Chen Baoxia [7115 1405 7209] (F), Lin Musen [2651 2606 2773], Zhao Changyu [6392 7022 3768] (F), Hu Heyan [5170 0735 7346] (F), Xia Wenshu [1115 4888 3412], Gao Bingyan [7559 3521 8746], Huang Zhizhen [7806 4249 4176], Zhang Wencai [4545 2429 2088], Guan Hanping [4619 3352 1456], Wang Zizhuo [3769 1311 0587], Wang Yuxing [3769 7411 5281] (F), Wang Meiling [3769 5019 3781] (F), Wang Genchang [3769 2704 7022], Fang Ziyun [2455 1311 0061], Zhu Bangjun [2612 6721 0193], Xiang Shiming [0686 0013 2494], Liu Shuhe [0491 0647] (F), Xu Houze [6079 0624 3419], Li Xianian [2621 0341 1819], Li Chonghuai [2621 1504 3232], Yu Yonglan [7411 3057 5695] (F), Zhang Zhongmin [1728 1813 3046], Lin Shaonan [2651 1421 0589] (F), He Guihua [6320 2710 5478] (F), Yuan Dachun [7349 2192 2797], Tang Xiaomei [0781 5135 3780] (F), Huang Chun E [7806 2504 1230] (F), Liang Shufen [2733 3219 5358] (F), Zeng Biying [2582 4310 3853] (F), Xiong Chuanjin [3574 0278 6855], Wang Wenkuan [3769 2429 1401], Wang Kuanzhong [3769 1401 0022], Ji Zhixun [6060 5267 8113], Ji Zhuoru [4764 0587 1172], Li Qifan [2621 0366 0416], Yang Xiaoyun [2799 1420 6663], Zhang Yuquan [1728 5148 0356], Chen Pixian [7115 0012 7341], Chen Binglin [7115 4426 2651], Cheng Zongji [7115 1350 1015], Zhao Zisen [6392 2737 2773], Hu Huiling [5170 1920 3781] (F), Ni Xinxi [0242 9515 6932], Pan Yuanzhang [3382 3864], Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948], Shi Bixiao [4258 1801 1321], Su Xianqin [5685 0341 0530], Li Guoping [2621 0948 1627], Song Yiping [1345 0001 1627], Zhang Kongling [1728 4500 0407], Chen Chuanying [7115 0278 4481], Chen Yiyu [7115 1355 3842], Luo Wujin [5012 0063 2443], Hao Wentao [6787 2429 3447], Xia Yikun [1115 0110 3540], Xu Chi [1776 6688], Tu Jiantang [3205 1696 1016], Huang Lingxiang [7806 7117 4382], Peng Zhizhong [1756 1807 1813], Wen Ruiseng [3306 3843 3932], Pan Jiacheng [3382 1367 2052].

#### Hunan Province (112)

Ma Anjian [7456 1344 0256], Wang Huanming [3769 3562 2494], Zuo Doudong [1563 6757 3159] (F), Tian Zhongda [3944 0112 6671] (Tu Jia), Zhu Zheng [2612 2973], Liu Yunlian [0491 0061 5571] (F), Liu Chunhua [0491 2504 5478], Su Yuyuan [5685 3768 1254] (F), Li Jinshen [2621 3160 6500], Yang Zushu [2799 4371 2885], Wu Yunchang [0702 6663 2490] (Miao), Qiu Xiaopei [6726 1321 1014], Zhang Xiaoxian [1728 1321 0341] (F, Miao), Lu Guanwei [7120 0385 0251], Chen Zhangjia [7115 3864 0857], Yi Zhengqiu [2496 2398 3061], Zhou Congyu [0719 1783 3768] (F, Tu Jia), Zhao Chunwu [6392 2504 0710], Yao Benyan [1202 2609 8826] (Tong), He Xiangchu [6320 3276 2806], Xu Hong [1776 5725] (F),

Tang Ying [0781 4481] (F), Mei Zhongxiu [2734 1813 4423] (F), Peng Yuanchun [1756 0954 2504] (F), Zeng Beiwei [2582 0554 0604], Tan Haiyun [6223 3189 0061] (F), Xie Rui [5641 3843] (F), Ma Bi [7456 3880], Ge Hua [2047 5478], Zhu Lingu [2612 2651 0657], Qi Shouliang [7841 1108 5328], Li Dunyi [2621 1908 6146], Yang Minzhi [2799 2404 0037], Qiu Wuxing [6726 2976 5281], Chen Guoda [7115 0948 6671], Xing Moufa [1630 5399 4099] (Miao), Luo Shuzhang [5012 0647 4545] (F), Hu Keshi [5170 0344 1395], Geng Biao [5105 (?)], Zeng Jianhui [2582 1696 1798], Wang Xianmei [3769 0341 2734] (F), Wen Yuyi [2429 0060 0001], Long Sumei [7893 4790 2734] (F, Miao), Xiang Renzhong [0686 0088 1813] (Tu Jia), Liu Zheng [0491 2973], Xu Yuexian [6079 6460 0341], Li Xiaojia [2621 1420 0857] (F), Li Pu [2621 2528], Yang Chaochang [2799 2600 2490], Wu Hui [0702 2547] (F), He Fuzhao [0149 4395 3564], Cheng Bingzhi [7115 4426 5347], Hu Minggui [5170 2494 2710] (F), Yao Mengxiang [1202 1322 3276] (Tong), Xia Guizhen [1115 2710 6297] (F), Gao Ziman [7559 1311 2581], Tao Lian [7118 1670] (F), Liang Weifu [2733 0251 0126], Peng Yanjiao [1756 3601 6738], Zeng Yanchun [2582 3601 4783] (F), Tan Jingyang [6223 2529 7122], Huo Xukui [7202 2485 7608], Wen Xinzheng [2429 1800 2973], Lu Ji [0712 7535], Liu Shenggui [0491 5116 6311], Xu Daoqian [6079 6670 6197], Li Xiangcheng [2621 3276 2052], Xiao Zehong [5135 3419 1347], Zou Shengyang [6760 5116 2254], Zhang Ming Yao [1728 2494 1031], Chen (?) [7115 (?)] (F), Lin Yinghe [2651 2019 0735], Luo Haifan [5012 3189 5672], Zhou Weihua [0719 0251 5478], Gao De [7559 1795], Liang Zhiren [2733 1807 0088], Jiang Liangjun [5592 5328 0193], Zhai Lipu [5049 4539 2528], Wei Quan [7614 8672], Wang Guozhi [3769 0948 2535], Deng Guangju [6772 1639 1446], Zhu Erzhen [2612 1708 2823] (F), Liu Chunhui [0491 4783 6540], Sun Guozhi [1327 0948 3112], Li Guangzhi [2621 0342 2535], Li Jingshan [2621 7234 1472], Wu Zhankui [0702 0594 7608], Wu Tongxing [0702 6639 5887] (Tong), Zou Xuening [0719 1331 1337] (F), Zhang Fucai [1728 4395 6299], Yi Yang [2496 2254] (Tu Jia), Zhou Shiyi [0719 1102 0001], Zhou Bingzhao [0719 3521 6856], Hou Zhenting [0186 2182 2185], He Lianghui [6320 5328 6540] (F), Yuan Zhili [7349 4249 4409], Tang Fonan [0781 0154 0589], Huang Jinrui [7806 6855 3843] (Yao), Peng Liuan [1756 0362 1344], Cheng Hongsheng [4453 1347 4141], Tan Donglan [6223 0392 5695] (F), Pan Weichou [3382 4850 0321], Wang Guifang [3769 2710 5364], Lu Huillin [4151 1920 7207], Liu Danian [0491 2192 1628], Liu Xueyi [0491 1331 5030], Li Jianzhuang [2621 4148 8369], Yang Yingxiu [2799 2019 0208], Zhang Deren [1728 1795 0088], Chen E Wen [7115 9633 2429], Zheng Zaixiao [6774 0375 2699], Zeng Zhengxiang [2582 2973 3276].

#### Guangdong Province (163)

Ding Pangwen [0002 1690 2429], Wang Yuejin [3769 2588 6855] (F, Li), Mao Wenshu [3029 2429 2579] (F), Shi Hui [4258 1979] (F), Kuang Bingren [6782 4426 0088], Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131], Liu Zhenqun [0491 2182 5028], Jiang Yinhuan [3068 6892 2970] (F), Xu Lihua [6079 7787 5478] (F), Li Liansheng [2621 6647 3932], Li Chunhua [2621 2504 5363] (F, Li), Li Yaoqi [2621 5069 4388], Wu Wen [0702 2429], Wu Qiuju [0702 4428 5418] (F), He Wen [0149 2429], Zhang Guang [1728 1639], Lu Dajian [7120 6671 0369], Chen Xiaoxia [7115 5135 7209] (F), Yu Fei [0060 7378], Kuang Jianlian [6782 0256 1670] (F), Wu Chan [0124 4407], Liu Jingzhong [0491 2529 1813], Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176] (F), Yang Yunfang [2799 0061 5364], Wu Wentong [0702 2429 6639] (Li), He Wenduan [0149 2429 4551],

Zhang Shixian [1728 0099 7728], Lu Xisheng [7120 1585 5116], Ma Deguang [7456 1795 0342] (Hui), Fang Shangui [2455 6365 2710], Lu Zhonghe [4151 6988 7729], Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], Guan Shanyue [7070 1472 2588], Tang Bingda [3282 4426 6671], Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450], Yang Guang [2799 0342], Wu Hengxin [0702 1854 5281], He Ying [0149 5391], Zhang Hechang [1728 0735 2545], Chen Shufeng [7115 2579 7685] (Li), Chen Hong [7115 4785], Wang Xulun [3769 0650 0243], Deng Hanguang [6772 3352 0342], Ye Shuzi [0673 2885 3320], Si Tu Huimin [0674 1778 1979 2404], Zhuang Shiping [8369 0013 1627], Guan Baoling [7070 1405 3781] (F), Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], Mai Ronghui [7796 1369 6540], Li Zao [2621 3501], Li Quanlong [2621 2164 7127], Yang Qihua [2799 0366 5478], Wu Lisu [0702 7787 4790] (F), Wu Jianmin [0702 0256 3046], He Xian [0149 6343], Zhang Guiying [1728 2710 5391] (F), Chen Linyu [7115 2651 5940], Wang Jianming [3769 7003 2494], Gan Su E [3927 4790 1230] (F), Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627], Liu Qiurong [0491 4428 1369] (F), Xu Guanghan [6079 1639 3352], Li Hua [2621 5363] (F), Li Yisen [2621 1837 2773], Li Zhenquan [2621 2182 5425], Yang Huiying [2799 1920 5391] (F), Wu Kangmin [0702 1660 3046], Yu Xin [7411 8590], Chen Guangbao [7115 0342 0202], Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], Ye Daoming [0673 6670 2494], Wu Shangzhong [0124 1424 1813], Guan Fuyin [7070 1381 5255], Li Jianan [2621 1696 1344], Li Jusheng [2621 5418 3932], Wu Bosen [0702 2672 2773], Wu Zhangsheng [0702 4545 5110], Shen Yongchun [3088 3057 2797], Zhang Chaochong [1728 6389 1504], Chen Yilin [7115 0122 2651], Chen Changjun [7115 2490 7486], Chen Juntang [7115 0193 2768], Fan Yangxuan [3058 2254 1357], Luo Yuankai [5012 0337 1956], Jin Shuyi [6855 3219 0308] (F), Zhou Zheng [0719 6927], Ke Ping [2688 1627], Yao Jinzhong [1202 6930 6988], Xu Fu [1776 1715], Tang Zhian [0781 3112 1344], Huang Youmou [7806 0645 6180], Huang Xiuhua [7806 4423 5478] (F), Huang Yanfang [7806 3601 5364] (F), Pan Bayi [4149 0360 0001] (Yao), Liang Jianming [2733 1696 2494], Cheng Yangbo [4453 2254 3134], Wen Huizhen [3306 1920 3791] (F), Cai Saihua [5591 6357 5363] (F), Li Keng [7812 6972], Chen Zuyi [7715 4371 1942] (F), Fan Xingdeng [3058 5281 4098], Luo Zhengxiang [5012 1767 4382], Zheng Fobiao [6774 0154 2871], Yi Meihou [5852 5019 0624], Luo Yunfeng [7482 6663 0218], Yin Xikuan [3009 4798 1401] (F), Tang Xingqiao [0781 2502 2881], Huang Yumei [7806 3768 2734] (F, Li), Liang Feng [2733 1496], Zeng Qingcun [2582 1987 1317], Pan Jionghua [3382 3518 5478], Lin Qihong [2651 0796 7703], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], Zhou Yueying [0719 2588 5391] (F), Zheng Guoxiong [6774 0948 7160], Zhong Ming [6988 2494], Qin Boqiang [4440 0130 1730], Tao Tao [7118 3447] (F), Huang Guosheng [7806 0948 516B], Mei Rixin [2734 2480 2450], Pan Mingchang [4149 2494 2490] (Miao), Liang Qufang [2733 3255 5364], Zeng Dingshi [2582 1353 4258], Xie Nanzhu [6200 2809 2691], Liao Chengzhi [1675 0042 1807], Chen Zhigui [7115 2784 2710], Lin Jinru [2651 6930 0320] (F), Jin Jifeng [6855 1015 7685] (F, Hui), Meng Zhaoxing [1322 2507 5281], Zhong Zhen [6988 7201], Qin Hui [4440 2547], Guo Ruming [6751 3067 6900], Huang Bingwei [7806 4426 4850], Mei Hua [2734 7520], Liang Xiang [2733 3276], Zeng Peng [2582 7720], Pu Zhilong [5543 5832 7893], Tan Baoxian [6223 5508 2009], Chen Yanfa [7005 3601 4099], Zhou Yimiao [0719 1355 1181] (F), Zhao Chongduo [6392 1504 6993], Zhong Lin [6988 7792], Mo Ganqin [5459 3227 2953], Guo Junyan [6751 0193 1750], Huang Kaibing [7806 7030 8506] (Zhuang),

Huang Jianying [7806 1017 5391] (F), Huang Zhenquan [7806 2823 5425], Mei Yi [2734 4135], Liang Guang [2733 1639], Liang Xin [2733 8590], Wen Yilian [3306 5030 5571] (F), Lei Yu [7191 1342], Xiong Heng [3574 1854], Chen Biguang [7115 1084 0342], Luo Tian [5012 1131], Hu Shaohe [5170 4801 0735], Fei Yimin [6316 1744 3046], Xu Dailiu [1776 0108 3177], Guo Shuhong [6751 4311 7703], Huang Mengzhong [7806 3718 1813], Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342], Kou Qingyan [1379 1987 1693], Li Keqiang [7812 0344 1730].

#### Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region (86)

Wang Jun [3769 0193], Wei Zhenxian [7279 4394 7341] (Zhuang), Yu Rongjun [3768 2837 6511] (Zhuang), Gan Zongrong [3927 1350 1369] (F, Zhuang), Long Tingba [7893 1694 8218] (Zhuang), Lu Jianxing [0712 0256 5887], Su Zhixian [5685 1807 6343] (F), Li Kanggui [2621 1660 6311], Wu Xiufang [0702 4423 5364] (F, Zhuang), Wu Pingqing [0702 0756 3237] (Zhuang), Lu Junting [7120 0193 1694] (Zhuang), Chen Runfen [7115 3387 5358] (F, Zhuang), Zhou Feixiong [0719 7378 7160] (Zhuang), Zhao Mingjian [6392 2494 1017] (F, Zhuang), Zhong Jixin [6988 3444 2450], Yuan Shaohe [5913 4801 0735] (Yao), Xu Buji [1776 2975 1015], Huang Dahong [7806 2192 1347] (Zhuang), Huang Rong [7806 2827] (Zhuang), Huang Gu [7806 7711] (Zhuang), Mei Pingqing [2734 0756 3237] (Tong), Fu Yijun [4569 2783 7786] (Zhuang), Liang Yujin [2733 3768 6855] (Zhuang), Tan Xinhua [6007 2450 5170] (Zhuang), Lan Fangwan [5663 5364 3979] (Yao), Lei Aizu [7191 1947 4371] (F), Tan Xuejun [6223 1331 7786] (F, Mao Nan), Li Huiqiong [7812 1920 8825] (F, Zhuang), Pan Chuhua [3382 2806 5478] (F), Wei Chunshu [7279 4783 2631] (Zhuang), Liu Zhuxi [0491 4554 3005], Li Chaodong [2621 2600 2639], Hou Shihua [0186 0013 5478] (Miao), Xu Mingkui [1776 2494 5525], Wei Yulian [7279 5940 1670] (Zhuang), Gan Huaiyi [3927 2037 5030] (Zhuang), Lu Chaozhou [4151 3390 2691], Liu Zhenhua [0491 2182 5478], Li Ning [2621 1337], Yang Yongjin [2799 3057 3866] (Zhuang), Yu Mingyan [7411 2494 3508], Lu Yidong [7120 4135 2767] (Zhuang), Zhou Fengxi [0719 7685 586D] (Zhuang), Mo Naiqun [5459 0035 5028], Xu Di [1776 3321] (F), Huang Weizhi [7806 3634 3112] (Zhuang), Huang Baoyao [7806 0202 1031] (Zhuang), Huang Biying [7806 4310 3853] (F, Zhuang), Yin Shihao [6892 0013 6275] (Mulam), Pan Zuojie [4149 0146 2638] (Zhuang), Liang Zhaoyu [2733 2507 3842] (Zhuang), Xie Jiefang [6200 3381 5364] (F, Zhuang), Meng Qishou [5536 0366 4849] (Zhuang), Tan Pi (?) [6223 0012 (?)] (F), Wei Qiumei [7279 4428 2734] (F, Zhuang), Shi Zhaotang [4258 0340 2768], Qiu Wenyi [8002 2429 2034], Jiang Jiafu [3068 1367 4395] (Zhuang), Li Aiyuan [2621 1947 1254] (F, Zhuang), Wu Miaoxin [0702 1181 8590] (F), Zhang Guoying [1728 0948 5391], Chen Hongzhi [7115 7703 1807], Rong Qiguang [2837 0366 0342] (Zhuang), He Xianglin [6320 4382 7792], Jia Fengying [0328 7685 5391] (F, Miao), Xiong Junfu [3574 0689 4395], Li Yuming [7812 3022 2494] (Zhuang), Yu Wen [3768 2429] (Zhuang), Long Chuan [7893 1557], Yin Wu [0603 2976] (F), Xiao Lei [5135 7191], Lu Wuting [7120 0124 0080] (Zhuang), Lu Rongshu [7120 2827 2885] (Zhuang), Chen Qiongzhen [7115 8825 3791] (F), Zhao Yisheng [6392 0044 3932] (Yao), Ban Xiuwen [3803 4423 2429] (Zhuang), Tang Lianying [0781 5571 5391] (F), Huang Jiangshan [7806 3068 1472] (Zhuang), Huang Shaobang [7806 2600 1620] (Zhuang), Liang Shan [2733 1472], Tan Yingji [6007 2019 2623] (Zhuang), Lei Kai [7191 7030], Tan Wu [6223 2976] (Zhuang), Li Yuhua [7812 3768 5478] (F), Zhong Feng [6988 2800], Xie Tieli [6200 6993 7537].

Sichuan Province (202)

Ding Wei Shu [0002 0251 3359] (F), Ma Shitu [7456 6221 6634], Wang Ruquan [3769 3067 0356], Wang Qian [3769 6197], Yin Xueming [1438 1331 2494], Shi Wenyi [4258 2429 5391] (F), Ping Cuo Wang Jie [1627 6934 3076 7132] (Zang), Tian Weizhi [3944 4850 5347] (F, Tu Jia), Bai Ren [4101 6126], Feng Deming [7458 1795 2494], Liu Yunbo [0491 0061 3134] (F), Liu Yingming [0491 2019 2494], Jiang Hongshu [3068 7703 2885], Sun Xianyu [1327 0341 7411], Du Xinyuan [2659 1800 3293], Li Shaoyan [2621 1421 6056,] Li Yizhang [2621 1150 4545], Yang Feng [2799 7685] (Na Xi), Yang Xuejun [2799 1331 0689] (F), Xiao Ying [5135 5391] (F), Chen Zhongquan [1478 1813 0356], He Youjin [0149 2589 3866] (F), Zou Haitao [6760 3189 3447], Zhang Yunxiang [1728 0061 3276], Zhang Canming [1728 3605 2494], Zhang Ping [1728 5493] (F, Miao), A Xia Yueqie [7093 0727 4766 0011] (Yi), Chen Shufang [7115 2579 5302] (F), Chen Huahua [7115 5363 5363] (F, Jiang), Chen Zuxiang [7115 4371 3276], Guo Ji Mu Gu [2654 1015 2606 0657] (Yi), Luo Xiangwen [5012 4161 2429], Suo Deng [2076 4098] (Zeng), Zhou Ying [0719 4481], Qu Quanpiao [1448 0356 7373], Zhao Deqing [6392 1795 3237] (Zeng), E Se [0192 5351] (Zang), Rong Mu Ta [4834 2606 1044] (Zang), Xia Wanjie [1115 8001 3381] (F), Qian (?) [6929 (?)], Xu Xi [1776 0296], Tang Congguo [0781 1783 0948] (Tu Jia), Jing Hua [4544 5478] (F), Huang Xianxiu [7806 6343 4423] (F, Hui), Kang Zhisheng [1660 2535 4141], Lu Chongyi [7627 1504 5030], Zeng Fanwei [2582 4907 1218], Zhai Wenrong [5049 2429 5554] (F), Wang Ziping [3769 1311 1627], Wang Huaiwen [3769 2037 2429], Wang Tengbo [3769 7506 3134] (F), Yin Siming [1438 1835 2494], Bai Shangwu [4101 1424 2976], Ji Yue Sha Ge Mo [0679 4766 3097 0677 5459] (Yi), Liu Changmo [0491 2490 6206], Jiang Xiaofang [3068 4607 5364] (F), Sun Chuanqi [1327 0278 3825] (F), Du Qiongshu [2659 8825 2579] (F, Manchu), Li Shijie [2621 0013 2638], Li Zhen [2621 2182], He Wanzhong [0149 8001 6988], Wang Changhui [3076 2490 1920] (F), Zhang Fengtai [1728 7685 0669], Zhang Xianwen [1728 6343 2429], Chen Weifu [7115 4850 4395], Luo Ming [5012 6900], Zhou Dexing [0719 1795 5281], Jiang Yang Bo Mu [7100 1135 0130 1191] (F, Zang), Xu Zhongshu [1776 0022 5289], Gao Qingshi [7559 1987 3740], Zhang Zengrong [4545 2582 2837], Zeng Tianhua [2582 1131 5478] (F), Xie Guifang [6200 2710 5364] (F), Ding Houchang [0002 0624 2490], Wang Wenbin [3769 2429 1755], Wang Yanli [3769 1750 4539], Ai Lianyue [5337 1670 6885] (F, Manchu), Shi Shengzhong [4258 7105 0112], Feng Tianming [7458 1131 6900], Liu Yunzhong [0491 0336 0022], Liu Yingqun [0491 2503 5028] (F), Li Jun [2621 6511], Li Zhenbang [2621 2182 6721], Yang Bangrun [2799 6721 3387], Yang Xingliang [2799 0992 0081], Wu Dacheng [0702 2192 2052], He Tianchong [0149 1131 1404] (F), He Zhongming [0149 0112 2494], Zhang Dongqin [1728 0392 3830] (F), Zhang Shaoxian [2718 4801 0341], Chen Lifen [7115 4539 2780] (F), Chen Hu [7115 3275], Luo Qiong [5012 8825] (F), Jin Xiru [6855 6932 1172] (Manchu), Pang Xue [1690 1331], Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251], Hou Guangjiong [0186 0342 3518], Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], Xia Rubing [1115 3768 0393] (F), Xu Shiqun [1776 0013 5028], Gao Hongen [7559 3163 1869], Huang Quanchun [7806 0356 2504], Liang Wulin [2733 2976 2651], Xiong Fu [3574 1788], Ma Li Ke [7456 0500 0668] (F), Wang Xianhua [3769 0341 5478], Wang Ao [3769 2407], Wang Degong [3769 1795 0501], Shi Lei [4258 4320], Ye Yinting [0673 5593 1656], Tian Jingqi [3944 2529 3823], Feng Guoliang [7458 0948 5328] (Miao), Liu Er [0491 5101], Tang Kuancong [3282 1401 1783] (F),

Ke Fei [0344 7236], Li Yuan [2621 0626], Li Defen [2621 1795 5358] (F), Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844], Yang Guiyuan [2799 6311 0337], Wu Zhuhui [0702 6175 6540], He Haoju [0149 6787 3515], Song Kaiyuan [1345 7030 0337], Zhang Yaobi [1728 6008 1801], Zhang Xijun [1728 6932 0689], A Ceng Nai Mo [7093 2582 0035 5459] (Yi), Chen Haosu [7115 8504 5685], Chen Linzhang [7115 7792 4545], Luo Pingya [5012 1627 0068], Zheng Fang [6774 2455], Ke Zhao [2688 0664], Shi Jiaming [2457 0857 2494] (Yi), Suo Guantao [4792 6034 3447] (F, Zang) Xu Shangzhi [1776 1424 1807], Gao Sufang [7559 4790 5364] (F), Tang Changxiang [0781 2490 4382] (F), Huang Xingrong [7806 5281 2837] (F), Huang Rongchang [7806 2837 2490], Sui Demei [7131 1795 5019], Zeng Xianyu [2582 7341 3768] (F), Zang Dihua [5258 2769 5478] (F), Fan Peilu [2868 1014 4389], Wang Xianjun [3769 0341 0193], Wang (?) [3769 (?)], Wang Deli [3769 1795 4539], Tian Yiping [3944 0001 1627], Shi Zhiyi [0670 1807 5030] (Yi), Ren Mingdao [0117 2494 6670], Liu Xingbiao [0491 5281 2871], Liu Hengyu [0491 1854 3842], Su Keming [5685 0344 2494] (Yi), Wu Fangan [1566 2455 1344] (F), Li Bingdong [2621 4426 2639], Yang Guopan [2799 0948 2372], Yang Chao [2799 6389], Wu Shengju [0702 4141 5418] (F), He Yuxing [0149 3768 5281] (F), He Guiyi [0149 6311 5030], Song Tingxiu [1345 1694 4423] (F), Zhang Tinghan [1728 1694 3352], Zhang Suzhen [1728 4790 3791] (F), Chen Gang [7115 0474], Chen Zongbo [7115 1350 2672], Gou Wenbin [5384 2429 1755], Luo Zhuoli [5012 3504 4409], Luo Zhitan [5012 5832 3389], Zhou Yanchun [0719 1693 4783], Ze Rong [3419 5422] (Zang), Zhao Minguang [6392 2404 0342], E Rijia [0192 2480 0502] (Zang), Xia Zongming [1115 1350 2494], Xu Mingguo [1776 2494 0948], Cao Jianyou [2580 1696 3731], Peng Dixian [1756 6611 0341], Pan Dakui [3382 2192 6652], Ma Yunwu [7456 0336 2976], Wang Xianqi [3769 0341 2759], Wang Ganchang [3769 3227 2490], Fang Jiegian [2455 2638 0467], Gu Gengyu [0657 5087 5713], Feng Zhongyi [7458 1813 6865], Liu Jichang [0491 2817 1603], Jiang Yongjing [3068 3057 7234], Xu Ning [6079 1337], Li Baoshu [2621 1405 2885], Li Zuanren [2621 4957 0088], Yang Ruxian [2799 0320 3759], He Xiaoqing [0149 2556 3237], Zhang Anju [1728 1344 1446], Chen Xiankun [7115 0341 0981], Chen Chengzhi [7115 2110 1807], Fan Yuping [3058 3768 1627], Luo Chenglie [5012 2110 3525], Zhou Qinyue [0719 2953 1971], Zhao Yuqiao [6392 2948 2881], He Fengchen [6320 6646 6591], Qian Wuhuang [6929 3019 5435], Xu Chonglin [1776 1504 2651], Huang Weilu [7806 4885 4389], Cao Huiwen [2580 1920 2429], Han Yonghong [7281 3057 3163], Zeng Xiangwen [2582 4382 2429], Pei Changhui [5952 2490 2585].

### Guizhou Province (73)

Ding Yunzhou [0002 6663 3166], Wang Xiuyang [3769 4423 7402] (F, Shui), Wang Zulun [3769 4371 0243] (Bouyei), Wen Mingxian [2429 2494 6897] (Miao), Wang Youren [3769 3945 0088] (Bouyei), Shi Weiying [4258 4850 5391] (F, Miao), Wang Bingjun [3769 3521 0193], Wang Chaowen [3769 2600 2429] (Miao), Wang Yongxiang [3769 3057 4382], Wang Demou [3769 1795 2021], Long Lianshou [7893 6647 1108] (Tong), Bao Wenlong [0545 2429 7893], Liu Wenzhi [0491 2429 5347], An Yifu [1344 3015 1133], (Yi), Li Xuegao [2621 1331 7559] (Miao), Li Shengfang [2621 4141 5364], Yang Jingzhou [2799 0462 3166] (Bu Yi), Wu Xiangbi [0702 0686 1801] (Miao), Song Guixian [1345 2710 0103] (F), Zhang Sigen [1728 1835 2704], Luo Shangcai [5012 1424 2088] (Bu Yi),

Luo Dengyi [5012 4098 5030], Yu Weijiang [0205 3262 3968], Xu Yunbei [1776 6663 0554], Guo Zhenrong [6751 3791 2837] (F, Bu Yi), Mei Gengan [2734 1649 1344], Fu Beiping [0265 0554 5493], Pan Zhifu [3382 3112 1381], Xing Jifeng [6717 4949 7685], Liu Dongsheng [0491 2639 3932], Yang Chugui [2799 0443 2710] (F, Tong), Zhang Guizhen [1728 2710 3791] (F), Jin Wukuan [6855 2976 1401], Jiang Mingke [1203 2494 4430], Xu Zhangxiong [1776 4545 7160], Jie Genlan [2263 2704 5695] (F, Tong), Lu Yiquan [7627 5030 5425], Pan Lianfeng [3382 5571 5358] (F, Bu Yi), Long Buquan [7893 2975 0356] (Bouyei), Wu Chaofei [0124 2600 7378], (F), Jiang Yunxian [3068 0061 0103] (F), Xu Mengyi [6079 3718 5030], Li Tinggui [2621 1656 2710], Wu Guonian [0702 0948 0628], Zhang Jizhai [1728 0679 7872] (Gelo), Zhou Lili [0719 7787 7787] (F), Huan Xiang [1360 6763], Gao Huanying [7559 3562 5391] (F, Yi), Lu Zhiming [4389 2535 2494] (Yi), Sun Shulin [1327 2885 2651], Li Tongda [2621 6639 6671] (Miao), Wu Bangjian [0702 6721 1696] (Tong), Wu Shi [0702 1395], Zhang Xiaohong [1728 2556 5725] (F), Luo Mingzhu [5012 2494 3796] (Bouyei), Fei Changqing [6316 7022 7230], Tang Siyue [0781 1835 6460] (Miao), Liu Jiuzhu [0491 0046 3796], An Xinghua [1344 5281 5478] (Miao), Su Gang [5685 6921], Yang Changwen [2799 2490 2429] (Miao), Shen E [3088 6948], Zhao Rongxia [6392 5554 7209] (F), Xia Yewen [1115 7306 2429], Peng Xinglu [1756 5281 4389] (Miao), Xie Peiyong [6200 1014 1661], Ye Xin [0673 6580], Liu Fengming [0491 7685 7686], Li Nengyong [2621 5174 7167], Zhang Junzhi [1728 7786 4160], Qian Min [6929 2404], Tu Guangchi [3205 0342 3589], Tan Xue [6223 1331].

### Yunnan Province (87)

Ba Huayi [0360 0553 4135] (Li Li), Dao Guodong [0430 0948 2767] (Dai), Wang Yiming [3769 5030 2494] (F), Wang Yangang [3769 1484 0474] (Benglong), Deng Bacai [6772 2091 2088] (Nu), Bai Lazhe [4104 5198 5074] (Ji Nuo), Zhu Youming [2612 0645 2494] (Yi), Liu Zhizhong [0491 1807 1813], Guan Sushuang [7070 5126 7208] (F, Manchu), Li Guanghua [2621 0342 5478] (La Hu), Li Guoliang [2621 0948 5328] (Zang), Li Guiying [2621 2710 5391] (F, Yi), Li Zhangmei [2621 4545 1188] (F, Lahu), Li Fuzhong [2621 4395 1813] (Yi), Yang Zhanchun [2799 0594 2504] (Naxi), Yang Dezhen [2799 1795 3791] (F, Miao), He Bo [0149 3134], Zhang Guowei [1728 0948 0251], Lin Houmo [2651 0624 2875], Yan Kanzhang [1484 0974 4545] (Bu Lang), Nong Yumei [0309 3768 2734] (F, Zhuang), Jin Guilan [6855 2710 5695] (F, Dai), Zheng Boke [6774 0130 0344], Hu Dehua [5170 1795 5478] (F), Guo Lizhen [6751 4539 3791] (F, Pu Mi), Tao Fachang [7118 4099 2490] (Ha Ni), Huang Guifang [7806 2710 5364] (F, Yi), Pan Meifang [4149 5019 5364] (F, Yao), Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691], Tan Qinglin [6223 1987 7792], Huo Chun [7202 3196] (Bai), Liu Zhuofu [0491 0587 3940], Yu Jiangfa [7411 3068 4099] (Lili), Zhang Wei [1728 1792] (F), Lin Defang [2651 1795 5364], Zhao Yinshan [6392 6892 3790] (F), Pu Zhao [2528 2564] (Yi), Xiong Shizhen [3574 0013 2823] (Miao), Yu Lanfu [0060 5695 7450] (F), Wang Zhihua [3769 0037 0553] (Yi), Lu Yongxiang [4151 3057 4382] (Zhuang), Zhu Weijie [2612 0251 2638] (F), Liu Minghui [0491 2494 6540], Li Hecai [2621 0735 2088], Yang Yuying [2799 3768 5391] (F, Dai), Ming Wencai [2494 2429 2088] (Du Long), Zhong Zhenchuan [6988 2182 1557] (Bai), Dao Anju [0430 1344 4251] (Dai), Wang Xueren [3769 1331 0088], Zhao Cunxin [0664 1317 0207] (Dai), Liu Shisong [0491 6108 1529],

Sun Yuting [1327 7183 0080], Li Quankai [2621 0356 7030] (Ha Ni), Li Zhengyou [2621 6927 0645], Li Yuxian [2621 2810 0103] (F), Yang Chuanjiang [2799 0278 3068], Wu Zhengyi [0702 1767 6965], Zhang Zizhai [1728 1311 7872] (Bai), Na Guoxiang [4780 0948 4382] (Hui), Yan Miao [1484 4432] (Va), Jin Gu Wu Jin [6855 0657 0063 2443] (Yi), Jin Degui [6855 1795 6311] (Jingpo), Zhao Shuping [6392 3219 5493] (F, Bai), Tang Jiashou [0781 1367 1108] (Ha Ni), Huang Zibin [7806 5261 1755], Yin Enming [6892 1869 6900] (A Chang), Jiang Xiaochun [5592 2556 2504], Zeng Shilin [2582 0013 7792], Miao Yijin [4924 0110 6210] (F), Ma Yunchong [7456 0061 1504] (Hui), Wang Shaoyan [3769 1421 1484], Yin Lifan [1438 7787 0416] (F), Zhu Dexiang [2612 1795 4382], Liu Deli [0491 1795 3810], Yang Shaohong [2799 4801 7703], Wu Jinzhuang [0702 6930 8369] (F), Bao Hongzhong [0202 3163 1813] (Va), Huang Suzhen [7806 4790 3791] (F), Pu Shangyi [2528 1424 5030] (Yi), Chu Tunan [2806 0956 0589], Liu Xingheng [0491 5281 5899], Li Rongmeng [2621 2837 1125], Yang Weijun [2799 4850 0193], Zhang Tianfang [1728 1131 2397], Lin Yuanti [2651 0337 1912], Chuan Benzhen [6861 2609 5550], Tan Kaiyao [6223 7030 5069].

#### Xizang Autonomous Region (19)

Cai Dan Zhuo Ma [2088 2481 0587 3854] (F, Zang), Ji Cun [0679 2625] (Zang), Da Wa Geng Ba [6671 3907 2577 1572] (Zang), Duo Jie Cai Dan [1122 2638 2088 2481] (Zang), Jiang Zhong Zha Xi Duo Ji [3068 0022 2089 6007 1122 0679] (Zang), A Pei Cai Dan Zhuo Ga [7093 3099 2088 2481 0587 0867] (F, Zang), A Pei A Wang Jin Mei [7093 3099 7093 2489 2516 5019] (Wang), Ban Chan E Er De Ni Que Ji Jian Zan [3803 4407 7345 1422 1795 1441 0611 0679 1017 6363] (Zang), Sang Ding Duo Ji Pa Mu [2718 7307 1122 0679 1584 1191] (F, Zang), Cuo Mu [2238 1191] (F, Men Ba), Qiang Ba Chi Lai [1730 1572 6375 0171] (Zang), Ren Zeng Wang Jie [0088 2582 2489 2638] (Zang), Ji Pu Ping Cuo Ci Deng [0679 2528 1627 2238 2945 4098] (Zang), Da Ji [6671 0679] (Luo Ba), Ci Cheng [2945 2052] (Zang), Yin Fa Tang [7113 3127 0781], Lin Daoxun [2651 6670 8113], Sang Zhu [2718 3796] (Zang), Pu Zhi [2528 5347] (F, Zang).

#### Shaanxi Province (71)

Yu Jiping [0060 0679 1627], Wang Yanzhu [2769 3508 2691], Liu Zhihong [0491 1807 7703], Xu Xiuqin [6079 4423 3830] (F), Sun Cuihuan [1327 5050 3883] (F), Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Wu Jikang [0702 0415 1660], Zhang Deyun [1728 1795 0061], Ji Wenmei [1323 2429 5019], Zheng Shuzi [6774 3219 1311] (F, Korean), Zhao Hongzhang [6392 3163 3864], Yuan Fen [7349 5358] (F), Gao Dengbang [7559 4098 2831], Hui Shigong [1920 0013 1872], Lu Duanyi [6424 4551 6146] (F), Pan Songchen [3382 2646 6591], Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843], Wang Baojing [3769 0202 0079], Liu Yinwu [0491 5593 2976], Li Shuying [2621 3219 5391] (F), Wu Zu Kai [0702 4371 1956], Chen Yuanfang [7115 0337 2455], Zhou Zijian [0719 1311 0256], Hu Cai [5170 6846], Tang Zhaoqian [0781 3564 0578], Shu (?) [5289 (?)] (Manchu), Huo Shiren [7202 0013 0088], Wang Shizhen [3769 0013 3791], Fang Jizhong [2455 3444 5883], Liu Xianzeng [0491 2009 2582], Xu Baoshan [6079 1405 6365], Mu Guangjun [3664 1639 0971], Song Youtian [1345 0645 3944], Chen Shao Fan [7115 4801 5603], Zhou Tianxiao [0719 1131 1321], Ke Shuren 2688 2885 0088], Xu Yongji [1776 3057 1015] (F), Tan Weixu [6151 4850 3563],

Chu Yanyu [5965 5888 3768], Wei Zhiwang [7614 5267 2489], Wang Renzhong [3769 0117 6850], Shi Kexun [0670 0668 6064], Liu Ji [0491 5636] (F), Sun Yuxian [1327 3768 7341], Yan Kelun [0917 0344 0243], Yang Youdao [2799 2589 6670], Zhang Yushu [1728 3768 2579] (F), Jia Laxiang [6751 2139 7449] (F), Zhou Xueqin [0719 7185 3830] (F), Zhao Changjun [6392 7022 7786] (Hui), Hou Zonglian [0186 1350 3425], Fu Hao [4569 3185], You Enpu [3266 1869 3302], Cai Juyun [5591 5418 0061] (F), Wang Jinping [3769 6855 1627] (F), Zhu Chunhua [2612 2504 5478] (F), Sun Daren [1327 6671 0086], Yan Youmin [0917 0147 3046], Yang Nansheng [2799 0589 3932], Xia Tian [1115 1131], Xu Dianming [1776 3013 2494], Han Yuanzhong [7281 0337 0022] (F), Xie Huaide [6200 2037 1795], Li Guangzhong [2621 0342 1813], Yang Jihai [2799 4949 3189], Zhang Shucheng [1728 2885 6134], Shang Changrong [1424 7022 2837], Zhao Jianchu [6392 1696 4342], Gao Yinzao [7559 5593 5679], Xie Yuanru [6200 0337 0320], Xiong Yingdong [3574 2019 2767].

#### Gansu Province (43)

Ma Shaoqing [7456 1421 7230] (Bao An), Ma Guoquan [7456 0948 0356] (Dong Xiang), Wang Shitai [3769 0013 3141], Lu Shiren [4151 0013 0088] (Zang), Liu Yan [0491 3601] (F, Hui), Du Yali [2659 0068 5461] (F), Li Dengying [2621 4098 3467], Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088] (Hui), Zhang Yu E [1728 3768 1230] (F), Zhang Honglin [1728 3163 2651] (Hui), Chen Jianhong [7115 0494 5725], Jiang Xingzhang [5592 5281 4545], Wang Xiuyu [3769 4423 5038] (F), Yang Zhengmin [2799 2973 3046], La Mao Dao Heng [2139 3029 6670 1854] (F, Zang), Tong Ruolan [4547 5387 5695] (F), Zhu Xuanren [2612 1357 0086], Du Ying [2659 4481] (F), Yang Hanlie [2799 3352 3525], Yang Dengzhong [2799 3397 0022], Zhang Ruyuan [1728 3067 3293], Zhang Zhixiang [1728 5268 4382], Ma Guangzong [7456 0342 1350] (Hui), Ma Junde [7456 0193 1795] (Hui), Wang Yizhi [3769 1355 0037], Ren Tianhua [0117 1131 5478], An Yulin [1344 3768 2651] (Yu Gu), Yang Zhengmei [2799 2163 5019] (F), Wu Yuanqing [0702 6678 1987], Zhang Jinbang [1728 6855 2831], Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015], (?) Mingyue [(?) 7686 1547], Wang Suxiang [3769 4790 7449] (F), Ren Zhenying [0117 2182 5391], Li Xuexi [2621 1331 0296], He Hongfa [0149 1347 4099], Zhang Xingheng [1728 2502 1854], Chen Huizhen [7115 2585 3791] (F), Fan Xipeng [3058 6932 2590], Xie Jinda [5641 6855 6671], Liu Youcheng [0491 2589 2052], Li Chongzheng [2621 1504 2973], Dou Dachang [6757 2192 2490].

#### Qinghai Province (17)

Ma Yumei [7456 3768 2734] (F, Sa La), Wang Yugui [3769 3022 2710] (F), Zha Xi Wang Xu [2089 0823 2489 1776] (Zang), Shen Junyi [3747 0193 3015], Yang Yuanbei [2799 0337 6296] (Hui), Zha Dui [2089 1018], (F, Mongolian), Song Lin [1345 2651], Ma Jinfu [7456 6651 4395] (Hui), Yin Daosheng [1438 6670 5116], Li Keyuan [2621 0344 0337] (Tu), Zhang Wenhao [1728 2429 6275], Kong Yaping [1313 0068 5493], (F), Zhou Jia [0719 0502] (Zang), Hu Jiabin [5170 0857 6333], Xia Rong (?) Bu [1115 5422 (?) 1580] (Zang), Miao Shilin [4924 0013 2651].

### Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region (17)

Ma Qingnian [7456 7230 1628] (Hui), Lu Shuying [0712 3219 5391] (F),  
Zhang Jie [1728 2638] (Hui), Zhao Zhongxiu [6392 0112 0208] (Na Xi),  
Hong Meixiang [3163 2734 7449] (F, Hui), Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810] (Hui),  
Ma Liesun [7456 3525 1327] (Hui), Yan Jitong [0917 4764 4592], Chen Yushu  
[7115 3768 2579] (F), Fu Yumei [0265 3768 2734] (F, Hui), Li Wenbin [2621  
2429 2430], Yu Shiying [4116 0013 5391] (Hui), Hai Baoren [3189 0202 0088]  
(Hui), Ma Fukang [7456 4395 1660], Yang Weizhi [2799 4850 2535] (Hui),  
Feng Mou [7458 5399], Liang Feibiao [2733 7378 1753].

### Zinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (57)

Ma Mu Tuo Fu Ku Er Ban [7456 2606 2094 1133 1655 1422 3803] (Uygur), Wang  
Yunlong [3769 0061 7893], Ya He Fu Tu La Hong [3660 0678 3940 0685 2139 3163]  
(Uygur), Ba La Ti Sha Wu Ti [1572 2139 2251 3097 0710 2251] (Uygur),  
Ba Dai [1572 1486] (Mongolian), Ai Mai Ti Rou Zi [5337 6314 2251 5131 1320]  
(Uygur), Ai Mo Er Wu La [5337 5459 1422 0710 2139] (Kazak), Gu La Re Mu  
[0657 2139 3583 2606] (F, Uygur), Tian Zhong [3944 0112], Ni Sha Han Ya  
Sheng [1441 3097 3063 3660 3932] (F, Uygur), Mang Li Ke Rou Zi [5345 0500  
0344 5131 1320] (Uygur), Tu Er Di Ke Xi [0685 1422 0966 0344 6007] (Kazak),  
Tu Er Sun Wu Er Sha Li [0685 1422 6676 0710 1422 3097 0500] (Kirgiz),  
Se Mai Ti Mai He Su Mu [5351 6314 2251 6314 0578 5685 2606] (Uygur),  
Mi Zi A He Mai Ti [4717 1320 7093 0678 6314 2251] (Uygur), Sun Guocheng  
[1327 0948 1004], Xiao Chang [1321 2490] (Xibe), Wu Bu Er A Bu Da La [0710  
1580 1422 7093 0008 6757 2139] (Uygur), Yang Yongqing [2799 3057 7230] (F),  
Sha La Mei Ti A Li Mu [3097 2139 5019 2251 7093 6849 2606] (F, Ozbek),  
A Mu Dong Ni Ya Zi [7093 2606 0392 1441 3660 1320] (Uygur), A Bu Du Sha La Mu  
[7093 0008 6757 3097 2139 2606] (Kazak), A Bu Du Xiu Ku Er Tu Er Di [7093  
0008 6757 4423 1655 1422 0685 1422 0966] (Uygur), A Bu Zha Er [7094 1580  
2089 1422] (Tajik), A Nuo Er Han Tuo Hu Ti [7093 1226 1422 3063 2094 0039 2251]  
(F, Uygur), Zi Li Han Ya He Fu [1320 0500 3063 3660 0678 3940] (F, Uygur),  
Lin Zhiren [2651 2535 0088], Pa Tai Mu Ba La Ti [1584 1132 2606 1572 2139 2251]  
(F, Uygur), Pa Ti Man Yi Min [1584 2251 2581 0181 2404] (F, Uygur),  
Ha Li Bie Ke [0761 0500 0446 0344] (Kazak), Yu Zhanlin [4416 0594 2651] (Hui),  
Xia Xi [1115 3556], Wei La [4850 2139] (F, Eluosi), Lian Hui [1670 6540] (F),  
Sai Fu Ding [6357 4395 7844] (Uygur), Wang Enmou [3769 1869 5399],  
Si Ma Yi Ai Mai Ti [0674 7456 5030 5337 6314 2251] (Uygur), Mai Mai Ti Nu Er  
[6314 6314 2251 0505 1422] (Uygur), Di Ya Er Ku Ma Shen [6611 3660 1422 1655  
7456 3928] (Kazak), Tie Mu Er Da Wa Mai Ti [6993 2606 1422 6671 3907 6314 2251]  
(Uygur), Wang Binsheng [3769 1755 3932] Re He Fu A Ba Si [3583 0678 3940 7093  
1572 2448] (Tatar), Sai Fu La Ye Fu [6357 3940 2139 0048 1133] (Uygur),  
Wang Huiyi [3769 1920 5030], Ha Mi Ti [0761 4717 2251] (Uygur), Ta Jihan  
[1044 0679 3063] (F, Uygur), Ma Zhankui [7456 0594 1145] (Hui), Wang Heting  
[3769 7729 0080], Ye Xiuying [0673 4423 5391] (F), Zhu Minggang [2612 7686 0474],  
Liu Chunyao [0491 4783 1031], Xu Xiuhsia [6079 4423 5478] (F), Yang Yiqing [2799  
0001 7230], Chen Shi [7115 1395], Zhang Xuezu [1728 1331 4371], Chen Shanming  
[7115 6365 2494], Xu Baihui [1776 4102 0565].

### Taiwan Province (13)

Lu Guosong [4151 0948 2646], Jiang Shuisheng [3068 3055 3932], Chen Musen [7115 2606 2773], Tian Fuda [3944 1381 6671] (Gaoshan), Li Zhimin [2621 1807 3046], Fan Zengsheng [3058 1073 516B], Li Chen [2621 6591], Lin Liwen [2651 7787 (?6563] (F), Wu Guozhen [0702 0948 2823], Liu Caipin [0491 1752 0756] (F), Qiu Baoyun [6726 1405 0061], (F), Guo Pingtan [6751 1627 0982], Cai Zimin [5591 1311 3046].

### Chinese People's Liberation Army (167)

Yu Nu Su Fu Ai Shan [0060 0505 5685 1133 5337 1472] (Kazak), Ma Zhanmin [7456 0594 3046], Wang Yongning [3769 3057 1337], Wang Lili [3769 5461 5461] (F), Wang Yuzhou [3769 3022 0719], Deng Jiatai [6772 1367 3141], Lu Sheng [4151 516B], Feng Zheng [7458 1767], Lu Liang [0712 2733], Zhu Yaohua [2612 5069 5478], Liu Zhanrong [0491 0594 2837], Liu Lilin [0491 7787 3829] (F), Liu Kai [0491 0418], Liu Xiaolian [0491 2556 5571] (F), Qi Zhongheng [7841 0112 0077], Sun Dianjia [1327 3013 3946], Li Yamin [2621 0068 2404] (F), Li Jixiang [2621 7139 4382], Li Xuanhua [2621 1357 0553], Li Qun [2621 5028] (F), Yang Shiyi [2799 4258 3015], Yang Jie [2799 2638], Wu Gang [0702 4993], Song Keda [1345 0344 6671], Zhang Zhongru [1728 0022 1172], Zhang Yan [1728 1484] (F), Zhang Zhenchuan [1728 2182 1557], Zhang Fucheng [1728 4395 2052], Chen Zhaodi [7115 2156 1229] (F), Chen Jide [7115 4949 1795], Chen Xi [7115 3556], Lin Yueqin [2651 2588 3830] (F), Luo Dongjin [5012 2639 6651], Zhou Keyu [0719 0344 3768], Zhao Shuangxuan [6392 7175 6693], Hao Yan [6787 1484], Duan Suquan [3008 5685 5425], Qian Demen [0467 1795 7024] (Mongolian), Yuan Hongjin [5913 7703 6930], Yuan Bingsheng [7349 4426 3932], Qian Hechang [6929 6320 2490], Xu Dengkun [1776 4098 2492], Tang Peixian [0781 1173 1720], Huang Hao [7806 3185], Cui Xingquan [1508 2502 5425], Kang Xinghuo [1660 2502 3499], Peng Jingfeng [1756 5427 7364], Cheng Biwen [4453 1801 2429], Xie Youfa [6200 2589 3127], Cai Deyong [5591 1795 0737], Yan Qingyun [7346 7230 0061], Ma Zhaokun [7456 0340 2492], Wang Chengke [3769 2052 4430], Miu Ji [3662 2345], Yu Zonghuan [3768 1350 3562] (Korean), Ye Fei [0673 7378], Jia Mila [0502 4717 2139] (F, Uygur), Zhu Boru [2612 0130 0320], Qiao Ping [0829 1627], Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038], Liu Yantian [0491 3508 3944], Yi Ruilun [5902 3843 0243], Su Zhang [5685 4545], Li Jijing [2621 7139 3878], Li Peiji [2621 1014 1015], Yang Yongbin [2799 3057 2430], Yang Guofan [2799 2654 0416], Wu Zhen [0702 7201], Song Zhongxian [1345 1813 6343], Zhang Wu [1728 0582], Zhang Jiaji [1728 1367 7535], Zhang Dianzhong [1728 3013 0022], Chen Peimin [7115 1014 3046], Chen Heqiao [7115 7729 2890], Luo Shanggong [5012 1424 0501], Zhou Deli [0719 1795 4409], Zhao Xianshun [6392 0341 7311], Hu Bohua [5170 0130 5478], Rao Shoukun [7437 1343 2492], Nie Li [5119 0500] (F), Dang Fanshen [8093 5064 6500], Xu Yuanbin [1776 0337 1755], Gao Xingmin [7559 5281 3046], Tang Jiao [0781 4109], Mei Hejia [2734 0735 1367], Cui Ping [1508 5493], Yan Zuo [7051 3820], Ge Yi [5514 3015], Fu Chongbi [0265 1504 4310], Lan Dingshou [5663 0002 1108], Liao Hansheng [1675 3352 3932], Pan Zhaomin [3382 0340 3046], Ma Bingchen [7456 4426 5256], Wang Chengqi [3769 2052 3825], Wang Gencheng [3769 2704 2052], Mao Yu [3029 7411], Ye Qin [0673 0530] (F), Zhu Qingyu [2612 3237 2456] (F), Qiao Yingxia [0829 5391 0204] (F), Li Lifeng [0491 4539 1409], Liu Zhao [0491 6856],

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CSO: 4005/833

EAST REGION

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTS ON PUBLICIZING REFORM

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Reform Must Be Wide-Ranging, Profoundly Publicized"]

[Text] Under the planning of the party Central Committee, the force of the wind of reform is blowing hard. It is swaying all fronts, all areas and all departments. It is pounding at certain links in production relations and the superstructure which do not adapt to the development of productive forces. And it is arousing the immense enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and the people for implementing the program and various tasks initiated by the 12th CPC National Congress. The situation has further advanced. It demands that our ideological understanding must keep abreast of the pace of the construction of the four modernizations.

Carrying out reform is a very complicated and arduous task. Today, the party Central Committee regards implementing reform as a very important guiding ideology in leading the construction of the four modernizations. It has put forward the principle that reform must proceed from the actual situation and be carried out systematically and in an all-round way, in a resolute and orderly manner. It also leads the whole party to carry out reform step by step. Many of our comrades still lack sufficient ideological readiness to cope with such a new situation. As a result, party organizations at all levels, all departments and units, must conscientiously study and publicize Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "On the Construction of the Four Modernizations And the Question of Reform" to the National Work Conference on Workers and Staff Members' Political Ideology to let all of us know the truth that "without reform, it is impossible to implement the four modernizations," and that "reform must run through the entire process of the four modernizations." It is necessary to publicize, in accordance with the scientific judgment of the party Central Committee that contradictions still exist in the socialist society and reform must be carried out in every aspect, that the purpose of reform is to fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the masses and to further liberate and develop productive forces in order to produce economic benefits, to produce speed, to produce revenue, to produce talents, and to build cultural civilization in order to promote the construction of socialist material and cultural civilizations to enable the state and the people to become rich at a more rapid pace.

We must utilize the actual situation of one's own department or unit to publicize the immense changes taking place since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to affirm our achievements, to sum up our experience, and to analyze in a realistic way in order to see which aspects are not adaptable to the demands arising from the development of the construction of the four modernizations to enable the masses of cadres and the people to understand the necessity and urgency of the implementation of reform. We must educate the masses of Communist Party members and cadres to carry forward the communist spirit, to stand firmly at the forefront of reform, and to act as promoters of reform. We must educate and mobilize the working class to support reform, take part in reform, and lead reform in order to enable them to receive a lively education in the superiority of the socialist system and ways of economic management and administration. The process of reform is a process of doing away with the old and creating the new. Reform may be hindered by the influence of the erroneous "Leftist" ideology, or be restrained by convention, by the old ways and the old work style. Experience in recent years proved that in that field which was able to eliminate the "Leftist" influence more completely and to implement the line, principle and policies of the party Central Committee according to its own concrete condition, the pace of reform was great and down-to-earth. Great successes were thus achieved. That agriculture marched at the head is an obvious example. Therefore, in carrying out extensive and profound propaganda for reform, the most important thing is to continuously liquidate the pernicious "Leftist" influence. In particular, we must resolutely overcome the erroneous concept of looking down on knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals which persisted for years.

In the course of reform, it is not surprising that people have ideological problems of one kind or another. Many new situations and problems emerge before us and people must constantly take time to deepen their understanding of them through practice. Having everybody talking about them is not a bad thing, rather it is good. Just because different kinds of understanding exist, it is more necessary for us to do patient and painstaking political ideological work. It is necessary to carry forward advanced thinking among the masses, sum up correct ideas from them, and correctly understand the relationship of the interest of the state, the collective and the individual through both self-education and mutual education in which facts and reasons are stated clearly in order to clarify some confused understanding and to unify everybody's ideas onto the right track explicitly pointed out by the party Central Committee. Chairman Mao said: "When the masses know the truth and have a common goal, they work as one" and "when the masses are of one heart, everything becomes easy." It is impossible to do a good job in reform if we neither pay close attention to ideological education, nor mobilize the masses to suggest ways and means to let all of us set to work, but merely leave it to the upper level to make up its mind; or if we depart from what is required in developing production and promoting social progress, but merely give thought to a very narrow circle of personal welfare.

We must also understand that the correct policies of the party and the state are really very powerful. Nevertheless, policy cannot replace political ideological work. The view that the two are conflicting with each other is one-sided. People in some areas where remarkable successes have been achieved put forward two slogans: "Policies must be lenient, ideology must be purified." This is

extremely correct. Talking about a turn for the better of our economy domestically and the adopting of an outward open door policy, only by constantly purifying our ideology, can we more successfully improve our economic situation and bring into full play people's socialist enthusiasm. Now, we must conscientiously implement the policy of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and resolutely overcome the bad practice of "eating out the big common pot" by way of reform. It is quite reasonable for more work to earn more income. However, we must at the same time encourage the communist attitude toward labor. We must very much concern ourselves with the personal material interests of workers, but at the same time we must get everybody always to think of putting state and collective interests above everything. Responsibility systems of one kind or another which are mostly in the form of signing a work contract have reflected the combination of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Therefore, only by adhering to applying the communist ideology to educate the masses, can we bring socialist policies into full play.

9560  
CSO: 4005/823

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S ARMED POLICE SERVES PEOPLE IN DIVERSE WAYS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Since it was organized last January, the Zhejiang provincial people's armed police general unit continued the fine tradition of the people's public security organs, loving what the people loved and hating what they hated, made positive contributions to maintaining social order and protecting the people's lives and property, and won the trust and support of the broad masses.

While satisfactorily performing the duties of watching, detaining, guarding and defending, the unit constantly showed concern for the people's security and actively took part in the overall administration of social order. Recently, on the basis of the conditions of social order in Hangzhou city, a patrol was sent out to reinforce night inspection. When patrolling near the drum tower one rainy day, three duty officers of the fifth company saw three young men, on the pretext of putting an umbrella together, block the path of a young female worker on her home from night shift and act indecently. The three officers immediately arrested the young men and took them to the precinct. According to local conditions, the various detachments and battalions also sent cadre officers to patrol the urban and rural areas, thereby enhancing the people's sense of security.

According to the conditions of public order, enemy movements and the needs of practical struggles along the coast, the armed border police units in coastal areas reinforced the struggles against infiltrating, defecting and ocean smuggling and strengthened public order control and security inspection work in airports, seaports and their jurisdictional areas. In recent months, they seized a total of 10 ships engaged in smuggling and confiscated over 400 recorders, over 30,000 meters of nylon fabric, wristwatches, silver yuan, etc., valued at over 300,000 yuan. When inspecting exit documents, the Hangzhou border inspection station maintained a high degree of vigilance and arrested on site two individuals traveling on forged documents. When being checked for contraband, the smugglers offered 500 yuan as a bribe to the Xiaguan border precinct,

Wenzhou city detachment, but two border patrolmen immediately rebuked them angrily and confiscated the entire contraband.

At critical moments when the lives and property of the masses were endangered, the broad cadre officers of the armed police force always stepped forward without hesitation. When helping the militia in training, two officers of the second detachment's communications company discovered a civilian residence on fire in their area. They immediately led the militia and rushed to the scene, rescued two old people in their sixties by carrying them on their backs and extinguished the fire. When an escaped prisoner in Jiaozhou city stole the wallet of a traveler and fled, the duty officer of the sea patrol battalion, in disregard of his own safety, immediately captured him.

The broad cadre officers of the armed police also actively took part in all kinds of public welfare labor, doing numerous good deeds for the people. Many of them participated in all kinds of "small service groups," such as barbering, shoe mending, repairing, etc., in urban, rural and island areas throughout the province. They voluntarily brought the feeling of warmth to the five-guarantee households and revolutionary martyrs' families. According to incomplete statistics, they performed in the past 6 months over 30,000 good deeds for the people, planted around 150,000 trees and took part in over 15,000 days of volunteer labor of all kinds.

6080  
CSO: 4005/980

EAST REGION

CADRES URGED TO OBSERVE CONSTITUTION, LAW

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Party Cadres Must Take the Lead in Studying, Understanding, Obeying and Enforcing the Law"]

[Text] "Party cadres must take the lead in studying, understanding, obeying and enforcing the law." This was the demand made by the municipal party committee leading comrades to the broad cadres at the "legality propaganda week" public lecture yesterday (31 May) jointly sponsored by the propaganda department of the Shanghai municipal party committee and the municipal judicial bureau.

Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], Wang Jian [3769 7003], Shi Ping [2457 1627] and Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], leaders of the Shanghai municipal party committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, and the municipal people's government, attended the lecture.

Comrade Hu Lijiao gave an important speech. He said that vigorously strengthening propaganda on legality is an important means to uphold the dignity of the constitution, ensure its implementation and reinforce the building of a socialist democracy and legality. In recent years, especially since the promulgation of the new constitution, Shanghai's various fronts performed much work on the propaganda education in legality and gained some experience. These should be fully affirmed. Nevertheless, the propaganda on legality is still not sufficiently extensive and intensive. Therefore, it must be strengthened, and the legality concept of the cadre masses generally improved, in order to ensure the earnest implementation of the constitution and the law. Comrade Hu Lijiao demanded that all departments and all areas launch with a fanfare the propaganda education in legality and persevere in their effort. They must propagandize by diverse means and in manifold forms which are popular with the masses, powerful yet down-to-earth, and deeply impressing the people's minds. The propaganda of legality also serves as an important measure in the overall administration of social order. They must, by means of legality propaganda, make the cadre masses understand and master the law. It

must be closely linked with the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. Propaganda education in legality and such urban and rural activities as "civilization pacts," "village rules and people's pacts," "civilization streets," "civilization lanes and alleys," "civilization villages," etc. are mutually complementary and mutually promotive. They must, through these activities, build and develop new model human relations of mutual respect, mutual care, mutual aid, friendship and cooperation embodying the socialist spiritual civilization, so that more and more worker masses will become laborers with ideals, ethics, culture and discipline. Comrade Hu Lijiao demanded that the party committees of all levels earnestly strengthen leadership and that the political and legal departments devote their full effort to the "legality propaganda week" activities.

Comrade Wang Jian discussed enhancing the concept of legality and ensuring the implementation of the constitution. He reviewed the course of implementing the new constitution in the city. He said that, after the promulgation of the new constitution, propaganda education of the cadre masses to uphold its dignity and ensure its implementation was conducted and the people throughout the city were mobilized to strictly obey and implement it, producing good results. The main results were: The broad cadre masses strengthened their legality concept; all quarters concerned gave serious attention and reinforced their economic, administrative and legal work; social mood and public order further improved; consciousness in acting according to law rose. After pointing out the problems found in practical work, he said that, to ensure the implementation of the constitution, work in the following aspects must be stressed: 1. Party cadres must take the lead in studying, understanding, obeying and enforcing the law. 2. The law must be followed strictly when conducting affairs, and violations of the constitution must be earnestly corrected. 3. Propaganda education in legality must be forcefully carried out, and the new constitution and various legal knowledge popularized. 4. The building of legality must be further strengthened, in order to adapt to the developmental needs of the situation. Comrade Wang Jian finally said that, a while ago, the municipal party committee held a city-wide meeting of responsible party cadres and made plans for achieving soon a basic improvement of the party style in the city. In connection with rectifying the party style, the propaganda and building of legality must be earnestly strengthened, the broad party members and cadres organized to study and obey the law, violations of the constitution and law promptly corrected, strict observance of the law and implementation of the constitution ensured.

6080  
CSO: 4005/980

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PROPOSALS FOR HANDLING HOUSING PROBLEMS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of "An open letter to leading cadres at all levels of party and government organizations and enterprises, and to other business units throughout the country to take resolute actions to stop unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in the construction and distribution of houses" issued recently by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Guangdong Party Committee has brought forth the following proposals to deal with party members and cadres who are involved in improper activities in the construction and distribution of houses:

1. For those who took advantage of their authorities and violated rules, transferred public property into private use, seized state or collective lands, capitals, materials, freely used state and collective owned transportation and labor for private housing construction, the cost to them should be based on current building expenses of private housing construction. For those who seized small amounts of capitals, the difference [gained illegally] should be returned to the state and the person involved keeps the house. Those who seized comparatively large sums, get back the actual expenditure less penalty. After the amount owed is repaid, the house is confiscated. Those whose resources of construction capitals and materials are derived from corruption and bribery, blackmail and extortion, seizure by trickery, and occupancy without payment, will have the house confiscated according to law.
2. Land purchased or occupied illegally without the approval of the government or authorities concerned will be returned to the state if a house has not been built on it; a penalty will be assessed on land on which houses have been built. Houses built in violation of city planning or block traffic or public facilities, must be dismantled and the individuals will bear the economic loss.
3. Concerning the problem related to the criterion for land used for private housing construction, houses in cities and towns should be built in strict accordance with the Provincial Government Office's Document No 43 [1981]; houses in village towns should be built in strict accordance with the Provincial Government Document No 56 [1983]. In cases involving violations of land use quota after the issuance of these two documents, the amount in

excess of quota should be returned [to the state] in principle. There is no way to return land on which a house has been built. In such cases, additional land use fee or a penalty can be assessed. Cases involving houses built before the issuance of these two documents, may be dealt with according to local government regulations. Where there are no local regulations, cases may be appropriately dealt with by complying with the above mentioned Provincial documents in conjunction with the local standards governing land use for private housing construction.

4. Regarding those few government organizations and enterprises and units which violated regulations by constructing oversized and high standard houses for their leading cadres, or leading cadres who abuse their authorities in housing distribution, seek personal privileges, and demand more housing for themselves, their children, relatives or friends, [the rule is that] they should be investigated and dealt with. In cases where the masses voice their opinions strongly, [the constructed houses] should be cleared out and returned [to the government]. The criterion for housing distribution to cadres should be executed in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Provincial Party Committee Document No 52 [1980]. Those who indulged in unhealthy practices may be charged extra rent for the portion in excess of the prescribed quota. If the [land area] greatly exceeds the prescribed quota, the occupants should withdraw from the housing [site] so that redistribution can be effected by the [administrative] units [concerned].

5. In the present investigation of the unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution, emphasis is placed on investigating cases occurring after the 1980 announcement of the "Guiding Principles for Inter Party Political Life." Cases that took place before the announcement of the "guiding principles" should also be investigated and dealt with, if the problems are serious, the circumstances are aggravated, and mass opinions are strong. It is imperative that in the first half of this year the problems of the leading cadres above department and bureau levels in the counties (municipalities) and leading cadres of housing administrative departments be first investigated and cleared. These problems should be dealt with and disposed of before the party rectification.

6. Party members and cadres engaged in illegal housing construction and violated regulations in housing distribution must be investigated thoroughly and dealt with economically. In addition, depending on the nature and seriousness of their problems, they may be criticized and educated, or be disciplined by the party and the government. Those who breached criminal laws will be held for the legal consequences.

7. Concerning the methods of economic means for handling and disposing of excessive housing distribution and occupancy matters, local areas may make up some concrete supplementary regulations in accordance with local conditions. Solemnity and seriousness are a must in handling matters by economic means. Nobody involved in private-housing construction and who engendered unhealthy tendencies should be allowed to accrue advantages. At the same time, we must seek truth from facts.

To give a chance for those units and/or comrades having violated regulations to correct their mistakes in housing construction and distribution, those who can take the initiative to handle wrong-doing conduct through self-criticism, return the housing and pay the penalties, before 1 July this year, may in accordance with the spirit of the "open letter," be treated leniently or exempted from punishment. If they persist in making mistakes, attempt to get by under false pretences, or continue to construct private housing in violation of the laws after the announcement of the "open letter," they should be severely punished.

12375  
CSO: 4005/809

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ILLEGAL TRENDS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, DISTRIBUTION CRITICIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently approved and transmitted to its Discipline Inspection Commission (DIC) "opinions for handling problems related to the "unhealthy tendencies of party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution" and, along with this, sent out a notice requiring CPC Committees at all levels to seriously study the DIC opinions and thoroughly execute them.

The "Notice" stated that in the past few years, there have been some rather serious problems involving certain party members and cadres in illegal housing construction, and excessive distribution and occupancy of state owned houses. Reactions from the vast number of cadres and masses [toward these problems] were extraordinarily strong. To correct the unhealthy tendencies of party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution, certain regions and administrative units have already taken some measures, accomplished a few tasks, and attained some success. But viewed from the province as a whole, unhealthy tendencies have not been stopped yet. In a few places and units, especially in certain enterprises units, there is a penchant to continuously spread and develop this tendency to which we should give serious attention. The Notice pointed out that to resolutely stop the unhealthy tendencies of party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution is an important issue toward rectifying party discipline, improving the relationship between the party and the masses, and speeding up "Four Modernizations." The CPC Committees at all levels must put priority emphasis on, be highly determined to, and speedily adopt effective measures to realistically make a firm grab at this task of reversing these tendencies and do it well.

Recently, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued "An open letter to leading cadres at all levels of party and government organizations and enterprises, and to other business units throughout the country to take resolute actions to stop unhealthy tendencies among party members and cadres in the construction and distribution of houses." This is a very important document; it is also a powerful weapon in current attempts to investigate and correct the unhealthy trend in housing construction and distribution. The CPC Committees at all levels should seize this opportunity, immediately

organize party members and cadres to seriously study, and resolutely and thoroughly carry it out. They should emphasize that the leading cadres at different levels take the lead to do it well, relate themselves to realities, and measure themselves by the standard of a communist. Anyone who has a problem with respect to such a tendency should take the initiative to correct mistakes as soon as possible and consciously rectify himself.

The Notice emphasized and pointed out that in handling problems of illegal private-housing construction [CPC members and cadres] should not carry on campaigns but follow the mass line, and should grasp well typical examples to educate the masses. They should grasp policy well and bring into full play the power of policy and law and, in the midst of illegal private-housing construction, attack serious crimes in economic activities. In the process of investigating and handling cases, they should intensify investigation and study, and search for solutions whenever problems are spotted.

Lastly the Notice called on the various CPC Committees above the county level to organize clean-up small-groups personally led principally by responsible cadres to draw strength from the authorities concerned, follow the five categories of investigations raised in the DIC "open letter," investigate clearly the problems concerning party members and cadres involved in housing construction and distribution in the [administrative] departments and bureaus above the county level before 1 July 1983, and work hard to dispose of [this matter] before the party rectification. On the basis of concrete conditions, local areas should make rational use of their strength. In places and units where illegal housing construction is serious, they should particularly concentrate their strength to realistically solve problems well. If the leadership of any [administrative] unit does not adhere to [the open letter] principles, shows weaknesses and lack of discipline, does not investigate nor deal with persons or things in the wrong, but turns a blind eye to, tolerates and excessively accommodates [this tendency], the authorities concerned should investigate its leadership responsibility for engendering this tendency.

12375  
CSO: 4005/809

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG WORKS

KH130315 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday on studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," demanding that the party members and cadres throughout the province seriously study and publicize this book.

The circular points out: The publication and distribution of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a major affair in the political life of the people of our country. The selected works is a major theoretical book produced by the great change in our country's history. It is a brilliant example of integrating theory with reality and a scientific work of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It reflects the policymaking role played by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the outstanding contributions he made in spurring and guiding the whole party to bring order out of chaos and achieve the great historic change and in formulating a correct path, principles and policies for China's socialist modernization in accordance with the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and with China's national condition. Apart from its indelible historic significance, this treatise is also of major guiding significance for China's current and future socialist construction. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will help us to understand in depth the history of the period of the party's great change, better uphold the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee, and strive to implement the program of the 12th Party Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction. The circular makes the following demands:

1. The party committees and groups of all localities and units must convene a special meeting for discussion, to enhance understanding of the importance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and also make proper arrangements for study in their localities and units. It is necessary to regard study of this book as a major affair in strengthening the party's ideological and theoretical construction, conducting education in the party's line, principles and policies, and enhancing the political awareness of the party members and cadres. We should integrate study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the "Anthology of Important Documents Since the Third Plenary Session," "Articles by Chen Yun," and the documents of the 1st Session of the 6th NPC. The focus should be on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" up to the end of September.

2. Stress should be on study by leading cadres at and above county-level. The provincial CPC committee will organize classes for the principal leading cadres of the provincial departments, offices, committees, and bureaus to study the selected works. Each class will last 10 days. The provincial units should organize classes for cadres at and above section-level. Responsible persons of the units should take part in and lead the study. Arrangements should also be made for study by other cadres. The prefectures, cities and counties, large factories and mines, and institutes of higher education can devise methods in light of their own conditions. Party and cadre schools must regard the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a major content of their study.

3. In study, stress must be laid on serious reading and on appreciation of spiritual essence. The leading cadres at and above county-level must read the entire book. Other cadres should study key documents in a planned way. It is necessary to uphold the principle of linking theory with reality and integrate study with clarifying one's own thinking and systematically summing up work experiences and lessons in one's own area, department, and unit since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Through this study we should, by linking theory with reality, solve relatively thoroughly a number of major problems in understanding and practical issues, enhance spontaneity for implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session, brace our spirits, and strive to do a good job in all work.

4. Newspapers, publications, and broadcasting must continue to do a good job in publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Theory workers must make efforts to seriously study and research the book and publicize and expound on its ideological and theoretical contents, thus making their own contribution to spurring socialist modernization. Practical workers, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must write a number of articles on their study experiences; these articles should be closely linked to reality.

5. The propaganda departments must do a good job in organizing study under the unified leadership of the party committees, step up supervision and inspection, promptly sum up and exchange experiences, and spur the deepgoing development of study.

CSO: 4005/1013

NORTH REGION

SHANXI: OFFICIALS SUPPORT NEW STATE LEADERS

SK131043 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On the evening of 18 June, when the glad news concerning the state leaders newly-elected by the first session of the Sixth NPC got around, workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters across the province were filled with exultation. Cheers and laughs frequently broke out from tens of thousands of households. The people were gratified with the newly-elected state leaders and deeply believed that the country will certainly be prosperous and peaceful forever.

On the morning of 19 June, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, including Li Ligong, Wang Kewen, Wang Tindong, Zhang Changzhen, Wu Dacai, Yan Wuhong and Guo Huaiyu, met together for a forum. They maintained: The first session of the Sixth NPC elected Li Xiannian as president of the PRC, Peng Zhen as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC, Zhao Ziyang as premier of the State Council and Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee elected Deng Yingchao as chairman of the National CPPCC Committee--this fully conforms to the will of the people across the country and is a sign of our country's stability, unity, prosperity, and growth. Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee said: All of the newly-elected state leaders are proletarian revolutionaries with high prestige and universal respect and who have gone through the trials for a long time. We express our firm support to them. With these state leaders, all undertakings will certainly progress smoothly. At present, we pledge to study all documents of the Sixth NPC well, do solid work, make great effort to develop an excellent situation and further accelerate the pace of the project of building our province into an energy and heavy chemical industrial base.

On the evening of 18 June, leading cadres of the provincial military district met together to watch television and hold discussions. Li Zhenhua, deputy commander of the provincial military district, said: We warmly support the newly-elected state leaders. Among these new state leaders, there are not only veteran proletarian revolutionaries with high prestige and universal respect, but also people who are in the prime of life and are adept at managing state affairs, thus reflecting the cooperation between the old and the new and the great unity among the people throughout the country. That Deng Xiaoping

was elected chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee is a long-cherished will of the large number of commanders and fighters. We firmly believe that with these state leaders, our country is full of promise and the modernization drive will develop well.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

BEIJING RIBAO ON CADRES' SELECTION OF SUCCESSORS

HK220901 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Huiru [1728 1920 0735]: "Veteran Cadres' Most Important Task--Thoughts on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] After studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," I had a feeling of intimacy, just like a soldier who had reviewed the words a veteran leader had spoken to him previously. Recently, the leading body of our district CPC committee has been reorganized, and some middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted to leading positions. Today, when we review our work of selecting and cultivating middle-aged and young cadres in recent years, and restudy Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions on this issue, we will more deeply realize Comrade Deng Xiaoping's insight and sagacity, and the importance of cultivating middle-aged and young cadres.

In March 1979, I took up the position of secretary of the Xunwu District CPC Committee. In subsequent reorganization, five veteran comrades who were suppressed in the Cultural Revolution were admitted to the leading body of the standing committee of the district CPC committee. At that time, all of us had peace of mind, were united as one, and worked hard. But there existed a prominent problem, that is, most of us were old and ailing. I was 61 at that time and, although I was not suffering from any illness, I was not so energetic. I was able to insist on working for eight hours, but if I worked overtime in the evening, I felt dizzy and was unable to stand the fatigue. I felt that it was impossible for such an "elderly organ" to fight tough battles and that some comrades who were in the prime of life and had professional knowledge must be admitted to the leading body. Therefore, after discussion with some veteran comrades of the district CPC committee, we purposely examined and investigated some young cadres and placed them in relatively important positions so as to cultivate and upgrade them. At that time, on the problem of selecting successors, I mainly proceeded from practical needs and failed to understand its important historical significance more perceptively. Hence, I was unable to carry out my work conscientiously. Before long, in his talk with high-ranking cadres, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "At present, whether a veteran comrade or a high-ranking cadre meets the requirements of a party member or of a cadre should be judged by whether he can earnestly select qualified successors," thus sharply raising the problem for all veteran comrades. Afterwards, he once again put forward: "All veteran

cadres must treat as a most important and sacred task the selection and cultivation of middle-aged and young cadres. Of course, we should make self-criticism if we fail to carry out other work properly; however, if we fail to carry out this work well, we will make a serious historical mistake." Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun repeatedly talked about this idea in their later speeches, which enlightened me and led me to realize the following two problems: 1) The selection and cultivation of middle-aged and young cadres is not a partial and temporary problem, but an all-round strategic problem which is a prime issue concerning the protracted stability and security of our state, and concerning the adherence to the socialist orientation, whereby we guarantee the implementation of our party's correct political line. 2) The selection of middle-aged and young cadres is the most important task for veteran cadres and not the second or third most important.

Therefore, I organized the standing committee to study earnestly speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun, and treated as a part of the democratic life meeting of the standing committee to correctly understand and select middle-aged and young cadres. I also had heart-to-heart talks with some veteran comrades. First, some comrades thought that although they were old, they were still healthy and full of drive in their work, willing to do more work for the party. In other words, they refused to admit that they were old. Second they felt that young comrades had had little chances to temper themselves and lacked experience. Hence, they feared that young cadres might be unable to control the situation. In view of this, during the course of study, we first obtained a clear understanding of the necessity of promoting middle-aged and young cadres, and every one was led to realize: Whether in the long-term interest of the party or proceeding from the present reality, it must be admitted that the age and health status of veteran comrades does not meet the needs of carrying out the hard task of the four modernizations. If we start selecting successors when veteran comrades are unable to work any longer, a temporary shortage and massive replacement will appear in our cadre ranks, much to the detriment of the party's cause. Therefore, it is no good if a veteran comrade refuses to admit that he is old. Secondly, we must fully realize the possibility of promoting middle-aged and young cadres at present. Through presenting facts, we all realized that there indeed existed some middle-aged and young cadres who had performed well in the Cultural Revolution, had adhered to correct ideological and political lines, had cultural and professional knowledge, were in the prime of life, and had some working experience, and that they should be promoted to leading positions. It is no need to have no confidence in them. If we fear that they are unable to control the situation, we veteran cadres must support them, cultivate them, and help them to control the situation. As the ideology of veteran comrades became unified to tally with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's several speeches, we greatly improved our work and not one or two, but all the veteran comrades began doing this work. In recent years, nine comrades from the district-level cadres have successively retired to the second line or have been on convalescence leave. At present, the ages of the nine standing committee members of the district CPC committee range from 44 to 54, with an average of 51, a drop of 5 as compared with the previous one. Among them, six have an academic level of university or college and three have an academic level of senior middle school or equivalent. It is a leading body consisting

of those who are in the prime of life. All the veteran comrades said, before stepping down, that they would not relax their efforts, but would continue working hard until the last minute and would create good working conditions for younger comrades. This time, I and two standing committee members of the district CPC committee, as well as two deputy district heads, have retreated to the second line. The application was officially submitted to the higher leadership in January. Until several hours before the election of the district head by deputies to the district people's congress on 16 June, the two deputy district heads were still studying and checking their work. They said: Even if we are to remain in our leading positions for only several more hours, we must still properly perform our duties.

After the new leading body of the district CPC committee was established, I went to veteran comrades to solicit their opinions. They said: We absolutely approve the new leading body. I said that approving it was not enough and that we veteran cadres must also bring our role into full play by not only properly selecting successors but also cultivating them successfully. Only thus can the vital importance attached by we veteran cadres to the selection and cultivation of successors be fully manifested. Therefore, I put forward the idea that young cadres must act according to eight characters, namely, "Be modest and prudent, courageously carry out work," and that veteran old cadres must "resolutely support and sincerely assist" the new leading body. We have also treated these as demands placed on party organizations and party member cadres at all levels, and hope that they will unite as one, work hard, and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

I am now the adviser to the district CPC committee. Some comrades said: As an adviser, you may offer much advice, less advice, or even no advise. But I believe: As an adviser, I must do my utmost to work for the party. If possible, I must adhere to working for eight hours every day. What is different is that the focus of my work has been shifted to going deep into grass-roots units to conduct investigation and research, to give advice and suggestions to the district CPC committee, and to doing more ideological and political work among party members and cadres. Of course, the most important task, just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put forth, is to discover, investigate, examine, select and cultivate middle-aged and young cadres.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO CITES DENG ON REFORM WORK

HK151320 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Li Ding [6849 0002]: "Reform Should Proceed From Reality--Notes on Study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Thesis of Seeking Truth From Facts"]

[Text] Reform work in economic and other sectors is being further carried out in China under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee. Encouraging achievements have been made in reforming agriculture. In organizational reform, the reorganizing of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional leading groups has been basically completed. The reform of industry and commerce in urban areas has been carried out on a wider scale and preliminary achievements have been made in the reform of such aspects as labor, personnel, education, science, culture, and health. The reform represents a natural result of the party's advocacy of emancipating ideology and the re-establishment of the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts; it also represents a natural road for the party in its effort to realize the socialist modernization program.

Seeking truth from facts is the foundation for a proletarian world outlook and the ideological foundation of Marxism. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in a theoretical discussion: "In the past, we proceeded from the reality of China in carrying out democratic revolution and took the road created by Comrade Mao Zedong of encircling cities with rural areas. Now, in carrying out construction, we must also proceed from the reality of the country and take the road of a China-type modernization." These views put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping represent a major principle and scientific conclusion that followed the summing up of the experiences during democratic revolution period and socialist period in China and the summing up of international and internal experiences. In carrying out our reform at present, we must persist in seeking truth from facts and proceed from reality. First of all, it is imperative for us to acquaint ourselves with the national condition of our country so that the reform can be carried out according to the specific conditions of the country. National condition represents a broad concept and the most important point of this concept is the social system. Ours is a socialist country. The purpose of socialism is to: deprive exploiters and set up an economic system that is based on public ownership; carry out economic construction in a planned way so as to guarantee that the national economy will develop

proportionately; give the people their rights as masters of the country so that they are able to fully display their creative spirit; make the relations of production accord with productivity and economic foundation accord with superstructure; implement the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs; achieve labor productivity that is higher than capitalist labor productivity; and build high spiritual civilization in the process of building material civilization. All these represent the basic demands for socialist system. In carrying out our reform and seeking truth from facts we must, first of all, proceed from reality; that is, from our national condition. There will be no socialism if we depart from reality and the national condition. Therefore, in carrying out reform, we must, first of all, persist in the basic socialist system and reform current systems, policies, and methods that are not in the interest of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, of promoting productivity, and of fully displaying the creativity of the masses of people so that through reform, the basic socialist system will be consolidated and developed with each passing day and the various specific systems of socialism will become more perfect and ripe in order to smoothly promote the development of social productivity. The national condition also includes many other aspects. For example, our country has 1 billion people of whom 800 million are peasants; our country has experienced a long history as a feudal society; our socialism is being built on the basis of semifeudalism and semicolonialism; our economic, educational and technical levels are relatively low; and the development of various nationalities in various regions is not balanced. ...In addition, various departments, regions and units have their own specific conditions. All these merit our attention in carrying out reform work.

In carrying out reform, we must persist in seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality, and breaking away from stereotyped ideology. In fact, stereotyped ideology means just copying others without giving consideration to objective conditions; it is a metaphysical ideology of "cutting with one knife." Over the past 30 years, we have set up management systems, management modes, and management methods for various work. Some were formed in the early days following the founding of the PRC when we lacked experience. They were just copied on the basis of the modes of other countries. As they are not in line with the reality of China, they have various shortcomings. This situation existed for a long period. In the past, when we talked about the economic system, we often sought what was characterized as "big in size and collective in nature." In rural areas, we carried out the so-called "poor transition;" plots of land for individual use, family sideline production, and free markets were abolished; centralized business management was implemented in urban areas to the neglect of individual economy and cooperative economy; and in reforming the management system, we often stressed the importance of "centralized unification." There was only planned management while the necessity of regulation by market mechanism was denied. Purchases and sales of goods and materials were monopolized by the state; in foreign trade, both imports and exports [words indistinct]. All these have seriously hampered the initiative and creativity of many comrades, thus hindering the development of productivity. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Whether in carrying out revolution or construction, we must pay attention to learning from the experiences of other countries. But we have never succeeded by just copying

these experiences and following the modes of other countries. We have many lessons in this regard." A new situation has been created in agriculture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. And an important reason why agriculture has been able to make progress in advance of other areas and make encouraging achievements is that we have freed ourselves from the old bondage of the bigger the scale the better, and the belief that centralized management and centralized labor are the only criteria for socialism. In addition, we have taken measures to reform agricultural policy, system, and management in a big way under the principle of seeking truth from facts and introduced the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output that has been implemented in various places and units differently according to their own specific conditions. The experience of the achievements made in agricultural reform tell us that in carrying out reform it is necessary to break away from the modes of other countries. It is also very important that we in no way consider our experience as stagnant and use it irrespective of different conditions. As various regions, departments, and units are now carrying out their reform, it is imperative for them to learn from the experience in agricultural reform; but they must pay particular attention to and proceed from their specific conditions. The reason for doing so is very simple. It is because urban areas are different from rural areas, industry and commerce are different from agriculture, and culture, education, health, and politics and law are different from agriculture, industry and commerce. The various departments are unanimous in carrying out reform, but they have different aspects and methods for the reform. For example, a factory involves many links and departments that include production, supply, marketing, energy, raw materials, and transportation, and all these links are closely related to and condition each other. Therefore, the method of big contracts that is being introduced in rural areas and that is characterized by "handing over the larger share to the state, the medium share to the collective, and retaining the rest for themselves" is not applicable to factories. As another example, health departments and hospitals differ very much from factories, rural areas, and other units, with the targets of the former being people and not materials. The reform of hospitals stresses the importance of medical quality and a high sense of responsibility toward patients. But when people talk about medical quality they usually judge this quality through efficiency standards, such as use and circulation rate of patient beds, curing rate, and the rate of accuracy. In fact, medical quality represents a comprehensive and overall standard of serving patients in high standard and quality. If we merely use a certain standard to judge the quality of our work and calculate due income of staff, there will be mistakes in the work of a hospital. Therefore, it can be seen that reform must be carried out from the point of seeking truth from facts and by proceeding from reality. This is an important principle that should be persisted in or otherwise, we will not be able to achieve the expected goal and we may as well cause damages.

Massive reform is arduous work and it represents a big event that concerns the people throughout the country. It must be carried out according to reality, and it requires hard work. Leading cadres at various levels must go into the frontline to study and investigate the problems of their [word indistinct], departments, and units. In carrying out study and investigations, we must pay attention to new situations, new problems and new things that emerge in the process of practice. The experience and conditions of each new thing

must be studied. It is also necessary to study its relations with the things around it, its trend of development and its different stages of development and man's deeds. The leadership at various levels must do a good job in conducting experiments, studying law, and in guiding reform in making progress step by step.

Only reform is in a position to create new situations, enlighten the spirit of the Chinese people, and open up the future. As long as we are able during the reform to resolutely follow the general principle of the CPC Central Committee about proceeding from reality and carry out the reform in an overall way, systematically, resolutely and orderly, we will be able to create a new situation for making further progress.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

INTELLECTUALS SETTLE IN RURAL YANBEI PREFECTURE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 83 p 4

[Article: "Yanbei Prefecture Guides the Intellectuals to Handle Correctly the Three Relations"]

[Text] At the Yanbei prefecture intellectuals work conference held in mid-May, the prefectural party committee earnestly summarized the experiences throughout the prefecture since the Third Plenary Session. The attending comrades recognized a key point: On the basis of earnestly fulfilling the intellectuals policy, we must, in line with their characteristics, reinforce the vivid, practical and fruitful ideological-political work on the intellectuals, concentrate on patriotic education and encourage them to love Yanbei, take root here and spread light and heat on this great land north of the Great Wall. Uninterested in fame or profit, most of the 19,000 plus intellectuals in the prefecture devote themselves heart and soul to the fatherland and the cause, continuously creating new achievements on all fronts and rendering meritorious service in the building of Yanbei. In recent years, they won 764 state and local awards for scientific research and introduction of scientific and technological results, including 14 state and 34 provincial awards. Just the introduction of agricultural technology alone resulted last year in a grain output increase of around 200 million jin, translated into an increase of around 40 million yuan in receipts.

The reason that the broad intellectuals in the prefecture have been able to make such outstanding achievements is because most of them have fairly successfully understood and handled the three relations.

1. The relations of the individual with the masses: The integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants is most harmonious. After graduating from the agricultural training school and arriving in Yanbei in 1962, Li Chengxiong [2621 2052 7160], chairman and assistant researcher of the Tiaomai [naked oats] research office, provincial high frigid zone crop research institute, cultivated a new variety of youmai for the area. Settling himself in the rural villages in Pinglu and Tiaomai, he took the

peasants as his teachers, successively visited more than 100 mountain brigades, covering 10,000 li in his travels, interviewed more than 200 old peasants and made notes totaling more than 100,000 words. In the late seventies, he successfully cultivated a new variety of Tiaomai by distant hybridization. After 3 years of trial planting, the mu output reached 600 plus jin, an increase of around 10 times compared with the traditional local variety.

Comrade Li Chengxiong declared with a deep insight: "Without the rich experiences of the old peasants, I would have neither cultivated an improved variety, nor written books." Like him, all the intellectuals who integrated with the workers and peasants produced results in work and scientific research. To create conditions for the intellectuals, the prefectural and county party committees successively assigned over 250 middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel to the basic level and enabled them to learn from the worker-peasant masses and in productive practice; stationed over 2,500 scientific and technical personnel in the communes and brigades, plants and mines, schools and research units to undertake scientific and technical contracting together with the masses, producing good results.

2. The relations of the individual with the collective, the state and the party: "Only under the party's leadership will the intellectuals make accomplishments and advance continuously." It was a profound insight gained by Comrade Guan Yuancheng [7070 0626 2052], assistant secretary of the Yanbei prefectural CYL committee and winner of national first class awards for small intentions. A 28-year old college student trained by the party and the state, Guan Yuancheng, with a deep feeling for the party, assiduously tackled the key problems and pursued scientific research, and advanced with his feet on solid ground. In recent years, under the concern and aid of the party organization, he successively invented new-type buttons, sanitary drinking cups, revolving safety pins, suspension safety pins, hot milk bottles and multifunction ink bottles. At the national small inventions award mass meeting, he won one first class award and one second class award. He unselfishly transferred the patent rights of his inventions to 18 provinces and cities and over 50 plants, specialization corporations and military units throughout the country. Intellectuals like Guan Yuancheng who fervently love and remember the party are growing more and more numerous. Since the Third Plenary Session, 1,040 intellectuals in the prefecture have joined the party, constituting 25.2 percent of the party membership recruitment during the period. Their relations with the party are growing ever closer.

3. The relations of the intellectuals with the worker-peasant cadres: From 1979 to date, 1,143 intellectuals in the prefecture successively joined the leading groups of the various levels. The proper handling of the relations between expert leaders and worker-peasant cadres is a most important matter. The prefectural party committee feels that the number of worker-peasant cadres in the leading groups of the various levels is

still quite large and that intellectualization and professionalization cannot be achieved all at once. For this reason, they constantly guide the intellectuals to make friends with the worker-peasant cadres and to unite together in pursuit of the four modernizations. Sun Jianzhong [1327 1696 0022], teaching and research section chairman at the Yingxian county first middle school, is a 1964 physics graduate of Shanxi University. Whether serving as a teacher or as a leader, he is able to unite successfully with the worker-peasant cadres. Together, they mutually support and respect each other and learn from each other's strong points to offset the weaknesses, resulting in the smooth progress of the work and his accomplishments in teaching and research. He declared that geographical advantages cannot equal human harmony; only by uniting with the workers and peasants will the intellectuals gain a vast horizon to bring forth their talents.

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CSO: 4005/978

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CRACKS DOWN ON CORRUPT PRACTICE IN HOUSING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by reporter Jiang Shan [3068 1472]]

[Text] Shijiazhuang (Xinhua)--The Hebei provincial party committee took firm measures to correct the unhealthy trend of the cadres in organs directly under the province in housing construction and assignment. To date, the cadres of provincial organs have surrendered 189 1/2 excess rooms, and another 250 1/2 will be surrendered soon. In regard to the 373 excess rooms, due to various reasons, their surrender in the near future is difficult, and the departments concerned have begun to collect full rent on them. (The occupants only paid 25 percent in the past).

The unhealthy housing trend found in provincial organs, involving numerous individuals and covering a wide range, was a long-standing, big and difficult problem. After the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission was published, the provincial party committee and provincial discipline inspection commission decided to make rectifying the unhealthy housing trend the start of improving the party style of provincial organs. In April and May, the provincial party committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission held three successive meetings of cadres of the levels of members and above of party organizations, demanding that the attending comrades improve their understanding of the great importance of rectifying the party style and resolutely curb the evil wind in housing construction and assignment by using one's office for private gain. In their speeches at the meetings, first secretary Gao Yang [7559 2254] and secretary Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] of the provincial party committee and secretary Zhang Kerang [1728 0344 6245] of the provincial discipline inspection commission all stressed that the main responsible comrades of the various party organizations must personally handle the matter and that they must be "tough" and bold enough to combat the unhealthy trend.

"If you want to work with iron, you must be tough yourself." This was one characteristic in the endeavor of the Hebei provincial party committee to rectify the unhealthy housing trend. The members of its standing

committee first made sure that they themselves were fair and honest in housing construction and assignment. They generally examined their own housing, and the leading cadres who occupied more than their shares voluntarily admitted their mistakes at the mass meetings of cadres of the levels of members of members and above of party organizations and surrendered the excess. Under the motivation of the provincial party committee leaders, the leading cadres of the bureau and office levels in provincial organs also took action one after another. The rectification of the unhealthy housing trend in provincial organs rapidly turned into a public trend.

To make the rectification both earnest and steady, the Hebei provincial party committee proposed the guideline of "uphold principles; distinguish the right and wrong; seek the truth from the facts; earnestly solve the problems" and an eight-point method of solution, and announced them at the cadre mass meetings held by the provincial party committee and provincial discipline inspection commission. The serious offenders who encountered strong mass dissatisfaction, whose attitude was bad, who refused to admit their mistakes or to correct themselves, and who procrastinated and resisted were to be solemnly criticized, ordered to examine themselves and given a time limit to surrender their excess housing, and the more serious among them were to be punished, without indulgence or accommodation, according to party discipline. Under the provincial party committee's arrangements, the various provincial organs carried out earnest sorting and rectification of the unhealthy housing trend.

6080  
CSO: 4005/973

NORTH REGION

YOUNG PEOPLE MUST ACQUIRE MORE KNOWLEDGE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] In response to the appeal made by the 12th Party Congress to be a new generation with ideals, morals, culture and discipline, the first meeting of the fifth provincial youth federation and the sixth congress of the provincial students federation demanded that young people throughout the province study hard, resolve to become useful persons, acquire knowledge and serve as pioneers in building the two civilizations. An excellent demand, it fully mirrors the desires of the broad young people throughout the province.

Knowledge is the scientific summation of man's reform of nature and society. Only by acquiring more knowledge will the young people gain full confidence in the lofty goals of communism and a profound understanding of the party's current principles and policies, and only then will they make greater contributions to the four modernizations. Lenin said: "The illiterates are beyond the pale of politics. They must first be taught to read. There is no politics for the illiterates; only rumors, hearsays and prejudices, but no politics." The basic reason that some among our ranks are always vague about the communist ideals and have no initiative in building a socialist spiritual civilization is their ignorance of the developmental laws of society. They fail to understand that the victory of socialism and the achievement of communism are inevitable, and independent of man's will. Today, the broad young people are in the course of actively learning scientific and cultural knowledge and the history of social development. Through learning, many middle-aged and old people, as well as the young people, are gradually establishing a communist life philosophy, effecting a great transformation in their spiritual outlook. It is most encouraging.

Some people maintain that whether to learn scientific and cultural knowledge is not important as long as one tempers oneself in practice. This view is one-sided. Naturally we should fully affirm the role of practice.

All knowledge, in the final analysis, is the result of man's practical activities. Nevertheless, we should realize that practical activities are always based on knowledge. If we acquire more scientific and cultural knowledge, we will make less detours and do the work more successfully.

Today, the party and the government pay serious attention to the young people's study of scientific and cultural knowledge, and all areas have started in succession all kinds of schools, such as television, publication and night universities, providing facilities to the young people for their studies. Each and every one of our young people should make a vigorous effort and devote himself assiduously to learning scientific and cultural knowledge. The youth and students federations of all areas must actively mobilize the young people and encourage them to study. The party and government departments must make it convenient for them in funds, work and scheduling, in order to enable them to gain more knowledge at an early date.

6080  
CSO: 4005/978

NORTH REGION

PENG ZHEN SENDS WREATH FOR SHANXI MODEL WORKER

OW090827 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--A memorial service for Li Shunda, a noted national model worker and an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, was held in the morning of 8 June at the auditorium of the Shuangta Temple's public revolutionary cemetery in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province.

Party and the state leaders Peng Zhen, Ni Zhifu, Hao Jiangxiu, Bo Yibo; CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao; the General Office of the Standing Committee of the NPC, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee sent wreaths.

Ruan Bosheng, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress, presided over the memorial service. Huo Fan, vice chairman of the standing committee, delivered the memorial speech.

Comrade Li Shunda was born in a poor peasant family in 1915. After joining the CPC in 1938, he enthusiastically embraced the revolutionary cause of national liberation and socialist construction.

In the early days after the founding of new China, he submitted a report to the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong summing up the experience of the Xigou village in Pingshun Country in changing from being poor to being well-off and in engaging in production and construction. The publication of this report and his proposal to the peasants of the entire country to launch a patriotic emulation drive for increasing production boosted agricultural output throughout the country. He was cordially received many times by comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Liu Shaoqi.

During the days when the gang of four rode roughshod everywhere, Li Shunda, successfully beating back the evil wind of "cutting off the tail of capitalism," guided the Xigou village in advancing healthily and steadily toward prosperity.

Comrade Li Shunda was vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress; representative to the Eighth, Ninth,

and Tenth CPC National congresses; member of the Ninth and Tenth CPC Central Committees; and deputy to the First, Second, Third and Fourth NPC.

Attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, Wu Guangtang, and Luo Quibo. Shen Jilan and representatives of the cadres and masses of Xigou village who used to live and work with Comrade Li Shunda also attended the memorial service.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

BELJING CPC MEETING URGES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

OW140531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1419 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee decided at its standing committee meeting today that effective immediately its standing committee members should study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" once a week. The meeting also decided that this year leading cadres of all departments, committees, offices, districts, counties and bureaus under the Beijing Municipality should participate by rotation in reading classes on "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" sponsored by the municipal CPC committee and other reading classes organized by party schools at all levels, and spend some time on concentrated study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

When "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" came off the press on 1 July, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee immediately made arrangements for the study. The first term of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" reading class sponsored by the municipal CPC committee started on 5 July, with some of the leading cadres above county level taking part in the study. The period of study is 3 weeks. The CPC Central Committee on 12 July issued a circular calling on the whole party to study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In view of this, the standing committee of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee today held a meeting to make further arrangements to promote the study.

The meeting held that serious study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will elevate the level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among party members and cadres throughout the municipality, strengthen the ideological unity of the whole party and lead the masses in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In view of its great significance, it is necessary to draw up specific plans to organize party members and cadres throughout the municipality to study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Party organs at all levels throughout the municipality should organize the study well in accordance with the guidelines of the circular of the CPC Central Committee and the specific plans of the municipal committee. Party members and cadres must be organized to study earnestly in close association with their state of mind and practical work and to sum up experience and lessons learned so as to raise their consciousness in implementing the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress and to keep in step politically with the party Central Committee. It is necessary,

through study, to seriously solve the issues of understanding in the following four areas: of the need to concentrate financial and material resources to ensure the construction of key projects; of the need to reform as well as the principles and policies to achieve this purpose; of the need to build simultaneously material and spiritual civilization; and of the need to build and consolidate the party.

The meeting emphasized that the new leading bodies of districts, counties and bureaus under the municipality formed after readjustment must take the lead in study. The study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" should be linked closely with improving the ideological style of the new leading bodies so as to create a new situation in work in all fields.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC SESSION NAMES NEW PERSONNEL

SK120140 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee held its third meeting in Hohhot from 6 to 10 July to work out and relay ways to implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and to decide on the setup of the regional CPPCC committee. The meeting approved a resolution on conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. It urged CPPCC committees at all levels in the region to earnestly implement the guidelines, successfully carry out the reform, production, and other work with more enthusiasm and to make new contributions to creating a new situation in the people's CPPCC work and to promoting construction in all fields with economic construction as the center.

In accordance with relevant stipulations of the CPPCC Constitution, the meeting approved the setup of the regional CPPCC committee after full and earnest discussions. It decided that the general office will continue to exist and the study commission, the CYL historical data research commission, and the work group commission will be established with Na-qin-shuang-he-er, Yang Lingde, and (Tan Ling) as their respective chairman. Under the general office, there will be a secretariat, a liaison section, and an administrative section. Ten work groups, including a scientific and technological work group, an educational work group, and a forestry, animal husbandry, and farming work group, will be established under the work group commission to handle the CPPCC's routine work.

In line with the nomination of (Li Junsan), secretary general of the regional CPPCC Committee, the meeting appointed (Liu Lisi), Mongolian nationality, (Lin Rugeng), and (Liao Zhenan) as deputy secretaries general of the regional CPPCC Committee.

The meeting was presided over by (Shi Shengrong), chairman, and attended by Chen Bingyu, (Wu Ligeng), Yang Lingdo, Na-qin-shuang-he-er, (Tan Ling), Wei Zhaorong, (Li Fuyuan), (Liu Zhenyu), and (Yun Zhaoguang), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO: DENG'S WORKS RECORD HISTORICAL CHANGE

HK151220 Shijazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Zhang Yongqing [1728 3057 1987]: "A Record of the Victory of the Period of Great Historical Change"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1975-1982), compiled by the editing committee of documents of the CPC Central Committee, collected the important speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping from 1975 to 1982, when the 12th CPC National Congress was inaugurated. These 8 years represent a particular period in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC. During these 8 years, the party underwent painstaking study and tortuous struggles, turned disorder to order and stagnacy to progress, and finally was able to lead state politically and socially onto the correct road of healthy development. The struggles during this period were very complicated and included the struggles between revolution and counterrevolution and between Marxism and non-Marxism. In the process of these struggles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping adhered to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. He and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries led the whole party and victoriously realized the great historical change. A great era naturally gives rise to the emergence of theoretical works that accord with it; the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a natural product of this great historical change. These writings reflect the struggles launched by Comrade Deng Xiaoping against the "gang of four" and "leftist" wrong guiding ideology, and reflect the shifting of key work and the whole process in the development of the building of socialism. These articles theoretically summarize the practice of the great struggles wages by the party and hundreds of millions of people during this period and represent a record of the victory in creating situations and in realizing the great historical change.

In a critical moment of the revolution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping received orders, under the suggestion of Comrade Mao Zedong in 1975, and became responsible for the day-to-day work of the CPC Central Committee. The "Great Cultural Revolution" by then had been carried out for 9 years and had caused extremely serious damage both to the party and the country. In order to change social disorder, Comrade Deng Xiaoping insisted on correct party leadership and waged tit-for-tat struggles against the "gang of four" and took measures to reorganize work in various aspects. Thanks to these struggles, the situation across the country turned to better, a situation of unity and stability began to emerge, while industrial and agricultural production experienced more

rapid rehabilitation and development. The articles written during this period were about the measures taken by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to reorganize various work in his effort to eliminate the chaotic situations that were caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and restore a political situation of unity and stability as well as develop the national economy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's ideology on reorganization and practice proved that he had embarked on correcting the "leftist" mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and restoring the chaotic situations that were caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" to orderly situations.

In the 2 years following the downfall of the "Gang of four," Comrade Hua Guofeng persisted in the "leftist" guiding ideology and the "two whatevers." Thus, under the guidance of this wrong principle, the party was lagging behind the needs of the masses in correcting historical mistakes and in creating new situations for work. The party's guiding ideology was then yet to be clarified concerning what was wrong and what was right, and under such uncertainty the party could hardly make progress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries took the lead in breaking away from "leftist" bondage, criticized the "two whatevers" and put forth the view that it is imperative to understand Mao Zedong Thought in an overall way. In high spirit, they disseminated the party's fine tradition and good style of work, such as seeking truth from facts and mass line, and in clear-cut stand they supported the discussion of the criterion of truth. They broke through the forbidden zone through scientific and educational fronts and created a situation for restoring order. The articles written during this period concentratedly reflected the great contributions made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in reestablishing Marxist ideology to prepare ideologically and theoretically for the inauguration of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the realization of the great historical change.

The third plenary session represented a great and far-reaching turning point in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC. This meeting resolved two basic problems. First, it reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and second, it shifted the key work of the whole party. With these two criteria, the party realized the great historical change. Since then, our party has been in a position to restore order and consequently has begun to carry out the work of restoring order systematically and in an overall way. In the period from the 3d Plenary Session to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping correctly solved many theoretical problems and principles and policies in the process of developing socialism in China. The articles written during this period concentratedly reflected the policies implemented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping who based himself on the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, proceeded from the national condition of our country in his effort to study how to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and, consequently, he has pointed the direction for the realization of the modernization program in the country.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has not only recorded the glorious process of the victory of the party in realizing the great historical change but also perfectly summed up the great historical experiences of the party over the past three decades since the founding of the PRC. Since the establishment

of new China, our party has followed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts in defining principles and policies and, as a result, it smoothly realized the change from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and smoothly realized the socialist transformation. The Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956 analyzed the situation following the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production with private ownership and put forth the tasks for carrying out socialist construction in an overall way. All these measures were correct. But the party's ideological preparation for building socialism in an overall way was not enough. The line of the Eighth Party Congress and a number of suggestions made by this congress were not persisted in practice; nor were the key works of the party shifted to economic construction. This situation should be regarded as a basic lesson since the founding of the PRC. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, measures have been taken by the party to systematically restore order in various aspects, and the center of all work is to study and find a socialist road with Chinese characteristics in summing up historical experiences. And Comrade Deng Xiaoping made tremendous achievements in studying this road. He put forth a series of theories and policies that have been gradually accepted by the whole party. Up to the inauguration of the 12th CPC National Congress, he summarized the historical experiences of our country in building socialism. He said: "Integrate Marxist universal truth with the specific conditions of our country, take our own road, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics; these are our basic conclusions in summing up our long period of historical experiences." This view in fact represents the summary by Comrade Deng Xiaoping of the historical experiences over the past three decades since the founding of the PRC and it is also the central ideology of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." These articles are very rich in content, but the main idea and the key question to be answered by these articles is to proceed from specific conditions of our country, take our own road, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party's important documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee include a number of the articles that are included in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." These documents have summed up and recorded the process of the understanding of the party toward this major question. What kind of socialism are we building? Which road should we take? What are the basic tasks that should be grasped in building socialism in China? These questions have been gradually expounded in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Therefore, to conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of important guiding significance in creating a new situation for the socialist modernization program.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

BEIJING: MUNICIPAL ORGANS PROMOTE 279 YOUNGER CADRES

HK220931 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Jing Zuyi [0079 4371 0308]: "Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine Middle-aged and Young Cadres Are Promoted to Leading Posts in Reorganized Leading Bodies in Various Municipal Departments, Committees, and Offices and in Various Districts, Counties, and Bureaus in Beijing"]

[Text] Through the recent structural reform of administration in this municipality, a group of younger cadres, numbering 279, who have both political integrity and ability and who are better educated and more professionally competent, have been promoted to leading posts in various municipal departments, committees, and offices and in various districts, counties, and bureaus in Beijing. This has brought about a major change in leading bodies of various municipal administrative organs in terms of average age and educational and professional level. The problems of former leading bodies, such as that they were too old in average age and that their average educational level was too low, have been basically solved.

The average age of these new leading bodies is just 51, against 57.1 before the reorganization. Members of the new leading bodies aged 50 and younger account for 39 percent, and those aged below 45 account for 19.4 percent. This shows that the echelon formation in administrative structure has been basically shaped.

The educational and professional level of the new leading bodies has obviously been enhanced. Members who have received high school education or higher education account for 78.5 percent, which is 24.5 points higher than the former percentage; and members who have received college education account for 53 percent, which is 24.3 points higher than the former percentage. Of those who were newly promoted to leading posts, 185 are college or university graduates, accounting for 66.3 percent of the newcomers. Cadres who are engineers and who have higher professional titles account for 17.1 percent, against 5.5 percent before the reorganization.

Party committees at all levels have attached great importance to the recent reorganization of the leading bodies of municipal departments, committees, and offices and of various districts, counties, and bureaus, and have earnestly implemented the central directives on the structural reform. They have strictly followed the principle of absorbing people with both political integrity and

ability into leading bodies and ensured that they must all be qualified in terms of political soundness, age, and education. At the same time, they have also carried out the mass line and made decisions after democratic recommendation, organizational assessment, and collective discussions by party committees, thus ensuring the quality of cadre promotion.

During the recent reorganization of leading bodies, consideration has also been given to making proper arrangements for elderly cadres and to giving play to their role. Since this reorganization, a large number of elderly cadres have withdrawn from the front line. Some of them actively recommended able and virtuous successors, and others are continuing to make contributions, though having retired from office, and are working as advisers. In many units, we can see the gratifying phenomenon of unity and cooperation between new cadres and old cadres.

Many newly reorganized party committees and party groups have paid attention to improving their work and to setting the style of the party to rights in order to open up a new phase in the capital's socialist modernization. They have worked out some new regulations and measures for improving the style of leadership and the method of work. This has brought a new look to these new leading bodies.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: MEETING ON COOPERATION IN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK221045 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's government, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin garrison district sponsored a joint meeting to exchange experience in army-civilian cooperation in building streets where civility reigns. The meeting opened at the central auditorium of the Tianjin Guest House this afternoon.

Responsible comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, and the Tianjin garrison district, including Xiao Yuan, Lu Da, Yao Jun, Kang Tijun, Wang Jiaxiang, (Ji Shuqian), Wu Zhiyuan, Zhou Ziwei, Lu Xuezheng, and (Wang Jinshan), attended the meeting.

Qu Jingji, deputy political commissar of the Beijing PLA units, and (Zhang Dazhong), standing committee member of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting on invitation. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of various departments and various arms of the services of the Military Commission, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, various military academies, relevant units of the Beijing PLA units, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, various central units stationed in Tianjin, and various district and county bureaus in Tianjin, various departments, committees, offices of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and government, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation as well as various urban neighborhood CPC committees and offices, totalling more than 1,000 persons.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Yao Jun, deputy Tianjin mayor. He pointed out in his speech the campaign of armymen and civilians joining hands to build spiritual civilization is a new activity in the new period. It is of great significance in promoting the deep development of the five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent love campaign; achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social conduct; reviving and promoting the fine traditions of the party and the people's army; improving the relations between the army and the government, between the army and the people, between the party and the people and between the cadres and the masses in the new period;

strengthening unity; intensifying the comprehensive handling of problems and overall construction of urban grassroots units; ensuring the party and the army continuously explore new experiences in mass work; and promoting the smooth development of economic construction. He said: The tasks of this meeting are to exchange experiences in carrying out army-civilian cooperation in building spiritual civilization in the municipality in the past year and more, especially in this year, in accordance with the strategic policy defined by the 12th National Party Congress on building a high-level socialist spiritual civilization; to sum up experiences; to deepen this campaign; and to create a new situation in the municipality's urban grassroots work.

This afternoon, exemplary workers delivered speeches, introducing their experiences in carrying out army-civilian cooperative campaign in building neighborhoods where civility reigns. In the afternoon, delegates visited some districts which were jointly built by armymen and civilians in the course of the campaign.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: MEMORIAL MEETING FOR GU YUNTING HELD 20 JULY

SK211072 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade Gu Yunting, former secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, was ceremoniously held at the main hall of the municipal Youyi Club. Sending wreaths to the memorial meeting were the organization department of the CPPCC, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Tianjin garrison district, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, various democratic parties and mass organizations in Tianjin, the municipal district and county party and government organs, the municipal CPC committee, and various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal government. Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao, Huang Huoqing, and Cheng Zihua and others sent messages of condolence and wreaths to the meeting. Wreaths were also sent by the Fengrun County CPC Committee, the party branch of the (Liujiaying) brigade of Fengrun County, the Tangshan Prefectural CPC Committee and the Tangshan city CPC Committee.

Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, also sent a wreath. Those who sent wreaths and attended the memorial meeting included Huang Zhigang, Zhang Zaiwang, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Guo Chun-yuan, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Li Yanwu, Wang Enhui, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie, Bai Hua, Cao Zhongnan, Zhao Yun, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Yang Jing-heng, Wang Shudong, He Guomo, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Cao Xikang, Wang Peiren, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Li Lanqing, Mao Changwu, Li Shouzhen, Zhou Ru, Pang Xiuting, Fan Qingdian, Huang Difei, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, (Zheng Wantong), and Lu Xuezheng as well as responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations in Tianjin, responsible persons of various districts and counties, responsible persons of various departments of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal government and representatives of office cadres, totalling 800 persons.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Li Ruihuan, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and mayor. Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech stated: Comrade Gu Yunting, an outstanding Communist Party member, a faithful communist fighter and a firm Marxist, and former secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, died of an incurable illness on 11 July 1983 at the age of 70.

The memorial speech read: Part of the revolution for more than 50 years, Comrade Gu Yunting had been faithful to the party and the people. He devoted his whole life and wisdom to the proletarian revolutionary cause. He received the party's education and joined the revolution in his early youth. During the 10 years of turmoil, Comrade Gu Yunting was ruthlessly persecuted by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. However, he neither surrendered nor became dejected. He resolutely struggled against the perverse acts of the gang of four. He had much confidence and hopes in the destiny of the revolution and the party's cause. Witnessing the smashing of the gang of four, he was elated and redoubled his efforts. He worked day and night despite his weak physique. He exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four in a firm and clear-cut stand. With the spirit of racing against time, he neglected his sleep and meals and devoted his utmost efforts to help Tianjin Municipality redress unjust, false and wrong cases and implement the cadre policies. Owing to his heavy tasks and the acute struggle of that time, he became so fatigued that he became seriously ill. During his illness, while confined to bed, he still cared much about the party's work.

Responsible comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal government and the municipal CPPCC committee extended warm regards to Comrade Gu Yunting's wife (Lin Feng) and to his children.

CSO: 4005/1012

NORTH REGION

HEBEI MOBILIZES PEOPLE TO CARRY OUT NPC SPIRIT

HK210935 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Resolution of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress on Mobilizing the People Throughout the Province to Conscientiously Study and Implement the Spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC-- Adopted at its Second Meeting on 5 July 1983"]

[Text] At its second meeting, the Standing Committee of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress listened to Chairman Liu Bingyan's report which relayed the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, and earnestly studied and discussed the documents of the NPC session. The standing committee holds: The First Session of the Sixth NPC, which elected new state leaders and decided on the major tasks and the series of principles and policies for the next 5 years, will greatly promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country, will play a great role in the development of socialist democracy and in the establishment of a socialist legal system, and will ensure our country's lasting peace and stability and the continuity of the policies of our party and state. It was a meeting of great significance in our new historical period. We unanimously support the new historical period. We unanimously support the newly elected state leaders and unanimously support the documents of the session and will resolutely implement them.

State organs at all levels, social organizations, schools, enterprises, institutions, urban resident committees, village committees and other mass organizations for self-management at the grassroots level throughout the province, should all mobilize and organize cadres and the masses to earnestly study the documents of the first session of the Sixth NPC. Publicity in an extensive and profound way should be given to the spirit of the session through the press, radio and television broadcasting, and publications. We must ensure that the basic spirit and main contents of the NPC session are well known to all the cadres and the masses throughout the province. The current study should be linked to the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and of the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and be linked to the study of the new constitution and the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and two other books. The study should also be linked with our routine work in all fields, so we can, through the study, unify people's understanding, and make them more conscientious in implementing the constitution and laws and in

carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This will also beef up their confidence in realizing the great objectives for socialist modernization.

Doing a good job in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization: It is necessary to realize that the next 5 years are a key period for laying a good foundation. We must successfully handle the readjustment of the national economy, quicken the pace of the reforms, pay attention to the development of intellectual resources, strictly control the scale of capital construction, concentrate financial and material resources to ensure key construction and technical transformation, work hard to improve economic results, reasonably distribute the national income, crack down on serious economic crimes and other criminal activities, resolutely check random price increases, random levy imposition and random bonus issuance, ensure steady growth in the economy, and accumulate strength and create conditions for future development.

It is necessary to set great store by the development of socialist democracy and the building of a socialist legal system. We must mobilize all strength to ensure the implementation of the constitution in the state political life and in all fields of social life. We must, according to the stipulations of the constitution, further perfect the system of people's congresses, improve the work of the standing committees of people's congresses at all levels, develop socialist democracy, and perfect the socialist legal system. We must strengthen the unity between workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and give full play to these three basic forces.

All cadres and people throughout the province should take active measures to respond to the call set forth the NPC session and should earnestly carry out the resolutions adopted by the session. They should "unite as one to strive for China's prosperity" and work hard to fulfill and overfulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan and to build our country into a modern socialist power with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

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NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO ON MAINTAINING 'PURITY OF COMMUNISM'

HK220704 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Zhao Ziping [6392 3133 1627]: "Maintain the Purity of Communism"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have formulated and implemented the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. Our party has expected that some evil things would be brought into our country when our door opened and that some outmoded and bad things would reappear when we adopted more flexible policies to enliven the economy, so it has called for strengthening ideological education so as to help immunize people against the evil things. However, a small number of people still cannot withstand the corrosive influence of the bourgeois way of living and the decadent ideology of capitalism and feudalist residue. Under these circumstances, the central authorities have demanded that all CPC members must maintain the purity of communism. This timely directive exactly hits home on current problems.

The open-door policy, which our party has laid down and carried out to develop economic, commercial, scientific, and technological intercourse with other countries, is a need of our socialist modernization cause and is in the fundamental interests of our people. It is a brilliant decision made by our party according to the favorable conditions in the international situation. After the founding of new China, we suffered from the imperialists' blockade and embargo for a long time. Moreover, we were influenced by "leftist" guiding ideology for a fairly long time during and after the 1960's and simply closed our country to international intercourse so that we were in fact isolated to a certain degree from the rest of the world. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have unswervingly pursued an open-door policy while continuing to uphold the principle of independence and self-reliance, and have actively expanded our activities in international intercourse on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This has played a positive role in promoting our socialist modernization; and at the same time, it has also helped expand our international influence and helped fulfill our internationalist duties. The policy of enlivening the domestic economy is a major measure adopted by the party central leadership for setting things to rights, and represents our party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts in economic work. For a long time in the past, "leftist" mistakes existed in our economic work. Since the third plenary session, the central authorities

have embarked on clearing up and correcting these mistakes in an overall way, and have seriously summed up our experiences and lessons in our tortuous history of economic development. Through deepgoing study of new conditions and new problems in our current economic life, the central authorities have adopted a series of measures to reform and perfect our relations of production so as to suit relations of production better to the condition of productive forces. That is the background against which the policy of enlivening the economy at home is laid down. According to this policy, the state allows the prolonged coexistence of the state-run economy, collective economy, and laborers' individual economy within a certain limit under the premise of ensuring the absolute dominant position of the public ownership of the means of production, and the state practices special systems of management and distribution suited to specific economic forms. This is an appropriate policy for the initial stage of communism, or for the historical period of socialism. So it represents the current practice of communism.

However, we do not deny that at present, some problems have indeed occurred in the course of implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home, because we are faced with the influence of the international environment and various trends of thought at home. Along with the rapid development of our foreign economic activities and the increasing imports of advanced technology, management skill, and funds from abroad, the foreign bourgeoisie have been stepping up its "peaceful infiltration" into our country and has been trying hard to expand its economic, political, and cultural influence on us through all sorts of [word indistinct] channels, such as international trade, joint ventures, and cultural intercourse. They not only put material temptation into our hearts by means of smuggling and bribery, but also poison people's minds and erode the moral standards of our society with decadent capitalist ideology and the bourgeois way of living. For this reason, such lawbreaking activities in the economic field as smuggling, speculation, fraud, corruption, and bribery have continuously occurred; and the phenomena of worshiping and having blind faith in foreign things and giving up one's human dignity and even hurting the national dignity have also appeared in the cultural field. People involved in these evil things have forgotten the patriotic tradition of our Chinese nation and have abandoned the guiding ideology of our party. When making contact with foreign capitalists, we not only should safeguard our Chinese nation's honor and dignity, but should also use our nation's fine cultural tradition to resist the influence of the decadent mentality and way of living of the bourgeoisie. We must use the revolutionary spirit of communists to fight against the evil influence of the foreign bourgeoisie so as to maintain the purity of communism. Because the influence of 10 years of domestic turmoil has not been thoroughly eliminated and capitalist and feudalist ideology still exists in society, and also because we have once neglected political and ideological work and have relaxed our efforts for resisting unhealthy tendencies prevailing in society, some erroneous trends of thought have become prominent and even ran rampant in a certain period and within a certain range in the course of enlivening the domestic economy. With the development of commodity production and commodity exchange, a small number of people have treated everything as a commodity and they even sell human dignity, conscience, and reputation as commodities. In the countryside, some people infringe upon the interests of

the state and the collective and even sabotage the public ownership system of the means of production in order to seek greater personal benefits. Such evil practices as superstitions, gambling, stealing, fighting, and mercenary marriage have also appeared and have seriously hurt our friendly interpersonal relations and the fine habit of our society. The above problems exist because some people have lost clear orientation and firm stand and have distorted and violated the party's policy. Therefore, we should continue to conduct communist education among cadres and the masses, enhance their ability to master the party's policy, and deepen their understanding of the communist essence of the party's current policies, so as to maintain the purity of communism, we will be able to resist the erosive influence of capitalist ideology while upholding the policy of opening up to the outside world, and we will also be able to bring the situation under strict control while enlivening the economy. We can always be sober and staunch revolutionaries. Our purpose of implementing the party's domestic and foreign policies and solving actual problems in every period is, in the final analysis, to realize the great ideal of communism. By maintaining the purity of communism, we can acquire the strength to correctly carry out the party's policies. This is a fundamental guarantee for winning one victory after another in our socialist cause.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NET MONGGOL ESTABLISHES KMT COMMITTEE--The preparatory committee for setting up the regional revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang was established in Hohhot, Nei Monggol Region, on 13 July. Jia Yibin, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee, made public some relevant decisions and members of the preparatory committee. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83 SK]

TIANJIN PARTY SECRETARY DIES--Gu Yunting, former secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, died of illness on 11 July at the age of 70. A funeral committee for Comrade Gu Yunting has been set up. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Jul 83 SK]

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NORTHEAST REGION

WAYS OF CONDUCTING COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by the Propaganda Department of the Party Committee of Liming Machinery Co: "Some Experience From Communist Ideological Education Among Workers and Staff Members"]

[Text] Communist ideological education is a fundamental task in the political-ideological construction for workers and staff members of enterprises. In order to build a contingency of workers and staff members having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline, our company, in the course of organizing the masses of workers and staff members last year to learn the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, extensively launched communist ideological education. We adopted the way of mass "self-education" under leadership and paid attention to make it "practical," "lively" and "penetrating," as a result of which we have achieved better results.

Make It Practical - Proceed From Ideological Reality, Combine Theory With Reality and Do Not Deliver Empty Sermons.

There are people who think that what communist ideological education gives us are general principles which we cannot see or touch and that it is not easy for us to make it "practical." We have experienced in practice that in conducting communist ideological education, not only is it necessary, but it is also possible to make it practical. "Make it practical" means to proceed from ideological reality and combine theory closely with reality. Of course, it is not possible for us to make communist ideological education practical by talking about theory in general or waxing eloquent on the prospects of communism.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has smashed the bonds of the erroneous "Leftist" ideology and implemented a series of correct principles and policies. However, some people in our company who are more deeply influenced by the "Leftist" ideology have shaken the conviction that communism will certainly triumph at this crucial moment of great change. As a result, there surface many viewpoints of either theory or policy, such as "communism is like the horizon whose end we can never reach" or "talking about communist style, does not make it possible to implement the economic responsibility system." These ideological problems in our real life are utterly different from what we encountered when we carried out communist ideological education in the past. When we educate workers and staff members with communist ideology, we face reality, make a clear distinction between right and wrong

theoretically, ideologically and in our policy, and we pay attention to avoid talking only about theories or distant prospects, of creating a "hot air" effect.

Workers and staff members of Workshop No 66 of our company responsible for sewers have, in their discussions on relations between communist ideals and their own work, resolved the ideological question of low-level sewer gas in "cleaning out drains" which cannot be linked up with communist construction. In the course of their study and discussion, they set up a "youth shock brigade for cleaning out sewers." The resounding slogan of this brigade is "rather to let one person be soiled in exchange for the cleanliness of thousands of people." Under the guidance of such an ideology, they completed a task in only 29 days instead of the original 100-day working schedule. They also visited more than 1,000 households and speedily cleared sewer stoppages. This shock brigade has overcome the common bias by applying communist ideology and made outstanding contributions at their own jobs which are both filthy and laborious. Thus they won widespread acclaim from the masses of workers and staff members.

#### Make It Lively - Utilize Different Forms to Lead the Masses to Carry Out Lively "Self-education."

There are people who feel that communist ideological education is both monotonous and dry, that is is not easy to make it "lively." We feel that such a viewpoint is not correct. In order to vitalize communist ideological education, the old way of "the teacher to lecture and students to listen" alone will no longer work. It is necessary to lead the workers and staff members to carry out vigorous "self-education" by applying different forms in accordance with the special needs of different audiences. We have adopted more than 10 different forms including "group democratic discussions," "exhibits of communist ideological education," "100 questions and answers," "work assignment" and the "five small activities," and so forth. This is done to fully develop democracy, to encourage workers and staff members to give voice freely to their innermost feelings and to dare to "express with reservation" their erroneous thoughts and their confused ideas. This is the prerequisite to conducting a vigorous communist ideological education. Owing to the fact that we have conscientiously implemented the "three noes policy," can we launch mass "self-education" in a relatively more effective way. The theoretical study group of laboratory measuring tool class A of Workshop No 51 of the tool-quality section of the quality administration has, in the discussion on the special subject of communist ideology, summed up more than 60 different confused ideas with regard to communism into questions concerning only 6 different aspects, one of which is related to relations between the communist style and the correct policies to guide workers and staff members to study the works of Marx and Lenin. After conscientious study, fine results have been achieved.

In order to enable the masses to receive communist ideological education more easily, we advocate both flexibility and diversification in the arrangement of content, in determining the time required and in the selection of forms and ways. We do not prefer to sever at one blow. We realize that we must combine communist ideological education with various political activities, 8 working hours with the rest of our time, matters discussed in meeting with activities carried out outside of the meetings, and combine study with research of questions. It is

advisable to let communist ideological education run through daily routines, and through study and daily life to penetrate beyond the 8 working hours. Our company has launched activities called "creating, building and behaving" to "create civilized collectives, to build civilized families and to behave like civilized workers and staff members" in order to turn communist education into a regular practice, to have it institutionalized and to get it into shape. For instance, the first motor vehicle unit of the transportation department has held communist ideological education exhibits, the forging plant has run a wall bulletin called "The Spark" in a 100-day hard-working period carrying out activities to set 100 examples of new people and new deeds. Many sections and offices of the workshop have held "forums on communist ideology." We have also extensively carried out activities to emulate the heroic deeds of Zhao Chune [6392 2504 1230]. Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133] and started special columns and reports on special topics in plant newspapers and at broadcasting stations.

#### Make It Deep - Conduct "Self-education" So As to Improve the Theoretical Level of Workers and Staff Members, Improve the General Mood and Achieve Useful Results

There are people who think that communist ideological education can merely spend time on "flourishes" and that it is difficult to go "deep." We think that not to talk about empty general principle is not equivalent to touching no theory. Communist ideological education must be carried out in depth. The so-called "go deep" is to say that there must be depth in theory, a turn for the better in general mood and achievements in our work. With regard to the study of theory, it is necessary to conscientiously guide workers and staff members to study and to dig into theory. A theoretical study group of the motor vehicle plant, for the purpose of making clear relations between the communist attitude toward labor and the policy of distribution according to work, studied the works of Marx and Lenin including the "Critique of the Gotha Program" and the "A Great Beginning." They made it clear through theory that implementing the policy of distribution according to work at the present stage must be firm, otherwise it will mean stepping beyond the present stage, and that the communist attitude toward labor must be encouraged, otherwise it will not be possible for the communist movement to march forward. It is very important that we clearly understand the relations between the communist attitude toward labor and the policy of distribution according to work to further clearly understand why socialist civilization serves as an important feature of socialist society. Workers say: "Although the theory is deep, we can learn and apply it!"

The communist ideological education in our company was first started at the workers and staff members' theoretical study group after work hours. At the time when the "gang of four" was smashed, there were only 6 theoretical study groups which were voluntarily organized and only about 100 people participated in the study. Since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee until the eve of the 12th CPC National Congress, the number of theoretical study groups has already increased to 406. The number of workers and staff members participating in study increased to more than 4,400. After the 12th CPC National Congress, in the course of the general discussion on communist theory, the number of theoretical study groups increased to 752 and the number of people participating in study increased to 7,960. These theoretical study

groups selected some of the works of Marx and Lenin for study. They also studied principles and policies implemented by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as relevant articles written and speeches made by leading comrades of the party Central Committee. By conducting communist ideological education, the level of ideological theory of workers and staff members has generally been improved and their interest in theoretical study has been cultivated. A condition for learning in depth theories of Marxism and Leninism from now on has been created. For the purpose of doing a good job in reform, and of opening a new prospect for our company, we have laid a solid foundation ideologically.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING RIBAO ON STUDY OF MARXISM

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Liu Yiyun [0491 3976 0061]: "How to Study Marxism"]

[Text] We are now marking the centennial anniversary of the death of Marx. Many valuable scientific treatises and commemorative articles are published in newspapers and other publications. This short article of mine touches only upon a superficial feeling.

I feel that, as the younger generation and students of Marx, the best way for us to commemorate him is to study Marxism and to apply the fundamental tenets of Marxism to our work and life. Marxism is the scientific communist ideological system which is the communist world outlook. We need to systematically study the three component parts of Marxism and, moreover, we must, in practice and in our work, integrate theory with practice to repeatedly review and understand. Only by so doing can we master the spiritual essence of Marxism and make Marxist theory the fighting weaponry which we can grasp ourselves. Marxism has a very rich content and there are many books on it. I feel that people of the middle school level of education and above must study carefully the four volumes of the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" and repeat that study a few more times. As long as you are a person desiring to improve your own ideological level and analytical capability, I believe that, after going through a few articles, you will probably be interested and be glad to continue your study. You will feel that the viewpoints expounded and verified in the works of Marx and Engels indeed show us a kind of power of truth which one cannot defy. It can make you suddenly enlightened and arouse your continuous sympathy.

There is only one way to study Marxism, which is the only scientific method that combines theory with practice. In systematic study, no matter whether it be carried out in schools or by self-study, this method must be applied.

My personal experience is to link the study of the summation of the historical experience of our party while we are studying the works of Marxism; or we may say that while we are studying the summation of the historical experience of our party, we combine it with the restudy of works related to Marxism. In this way, we can learn more in depth and our theoretical level can be improved more rapidly. It has proved to be very successful.

The understanding of our generation has continuously been improved in every aspect our work practiced during the shaping of the revolution. Since the Marxist world outlook took shape, study and reform have constantly been carried out. As in the development of anything, our progress has frequently been tortuous and at times we have experienced setbacks. About this, we always feel greatly displeased.

As I look back, in a period of 40 to 50 years of revolution in which I took part, there were only two periods in which to make more conspicuous progress. Both of these periods of rapid progress happened when our party summed up its historical experience and we ourselves speeded up our study of works related to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong's Thought. The first time was the rectification movement which was first carried out in Yunan in 1942. At the time, our party was engaged in making a historical summation of the new democratic revolutionary period. In our study, we also tried to sum up our own brief historical experience. After finishing our study and making a summation, I surprisingly and happily found that my own position was still that of the petty bourgeoisie. The shortcomings of dogmatism and empiricism dominated my way of thinking. This might be described as a great discovery which had never been acknowledged by me. Because of this, I was determined to study Marxist theory further and requested to be transferred from the border region organization to the basic level in the countryside to temper myself. This was a great leap in the course of the progress of my ideology 5 years after I joined the revolution. Since then, along with the constant victorious development of our party cause, my own ideology and work also showed steady progress and advancement. However, owing to the fact that I was still not able to make a thorough study of Marxist theory, not to digest it well, I was still short of explicitness and steadfastness in theoretical principle. Since 1957, when errors began to turn up in our party work, I also committed mistakes in varying degrees. Later on, I was "overthrown" in the "Great Cultural Revolution." I thought of taking advantage of this opportunity to sum up my own historical experience and lessons. Over a number of years, I tried to make a summation again and again but failed to get things into shape. I really suffered very much. Until the "gang of four" was smashed and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party Central Committee adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" which has systematically summed up historical experience over the past 30 and more years of our party since the founding of the People's Republic under the guidance of Marxist theory. The summation itself is a new development of Marxism in China. Only through such a scientific and correct historical summation, for which we paid such a great price, can I get a clear understanding why in the past few years I myself was not able to get things into shape although time and again I tried to make a summation. This understanding made it possible for me to sum up my own historical experience in a relatively correct way. And, only by this summation, will many people of our generation be able to raise our own historical experience and lessons to the level of theory and thus make us relatively more clever and mature. This is a solid foundation laid for us to stride on from now on. However, after going through a revolutionary life in the past few decades, we have become the aged. At present, many old comrades and myself alike respond happily and with initiative to the party's call to step back to the second or third front. As poet Liu Yuxi [0491 4416 6932] of the Tang Dynasty said in his

poem: "Not to mention the evening of one's life, the sky is full of rosy clouds of dawn." Of course we still have great aspirations. We still want to continue our efforts to make contributions to the party and the people. Yet, our boundless hope must be placed on the younger generation.

Therefore, we especially hope that the young comrades among us can understand that some elder comrades have suffered a great deal because they neither had a deep comprehension of Marxist theory, nor did they really master it or learn to apply it. The young comrades must draw the historical experience from us to improve their own awareness and sense of urgency in order to conscientiously study Marxism so that they can really grasp the sharp and powerful weapon of Marxism to make contributions to the glorious cause of resurgence of our great motherland!

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NORTHEAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Strive to Realize a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Liaoning's Party Work Style"]

[Text] Whether we can realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party work style is a question which is of vital importance to the life and death of our party and to the rise and fall of the construction of socialist modernizations. To work hard to realize a fundamental turn for the better of the party work style as quickly as possible is an important mission of the whole party. The 12th CPC National Congress stated that we must work hard in the next 5 years to realize a fundamental turn for the better of our financial and economic conditions, of the general mood of society and of the work style of our party. These three fundamental turns for the better which are closely related to each other are the important conditions and guarantees in implementing socialist modernizations. They are mutually related and help one another forward. And the key among them lies in the turn for the better of the party work style.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party work style in our province has obviously been turned for the better through efforts made by party organizations at all levels and by the masses of our party members throughout the province. The practical and realistic Marxist ideological line and the fine work style of integrating theory with practice in our party have been restored and enhanced. Party political life has gradually come back to normal and the fighting power of the party has constantly been strengthened. The ideological awareness and political quality of the masses of our party members have been much improved and they consciously maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Unhealthy trends, including seeking personal gain by power, have been restrained in varying degrees and relations between the party and the masses have obviously been improved. However, it must still be noted soberly that the party work style in our province has not yet been fundamentally turned for the better. At present, problems such as impurities in political thought, in work style and in party organizations still exist. And some of the unhealthy tendencies and activities which violate the laws and discipline are more serious. To realize a fundamental turn for the better of party work style as quickly as possible, we still need to undergo tremendous and arduous work.

Practice proves that rectifying the party work style is not a matter of any particular department and it is not a question which any particular department alone can solve. Successes can be achieved only when party committees can give them importance and the whole party can tackle them in a comprehensive way. Party Committees at all levels must conscientiously strengthen their leadership to mobilize the whole party from top to bottom to act collectively. Leading cadres at all levels of the party must all make efforts to overcome their flabby and disorganized state. Not only they must set examples of themselves as models in implementing the "guidelines" and the party constitution, but they also must dare to deal with unhealthy tendencies and erroneous words and deeds as well. To do a good job in handling problems comprehensively means that we have to organize our strength in every aspect, mobilize all positive factors, seek unity of action, work in coordination and help each other forward under the unified leadership of party committees.

Adhering to "putting prevention first, putting education first" is a consistent principle in the party's work on discipline inspection and the basic experience in rectifying the party work style in recent years. Taking the new party constitution as the main factor for educating party members in party spirit, party work style and party discipline in order to improve their ideological awareness and political quality, strengthen their party spirit and their capabilities to resist corrosion is the basic remedy for realizing the fundamental turn for the better of the party work style. Party committees at all levels must regard it as an important daily task and conscientiously do the job well.

In order to realize a fundamental turn for the better of the party work style, party discipline must be enforced and unhealthy tendencies disliked by the masses must be relentlessly checked. At present, we must relentlessly check unhealthy tendencies favored by certain leading cadres who either regard units and departments under their control as private "territories" where they can act arbitrarily or capitalize on authorities vested in them by the party and the masses to domineer; we must relentlessly check evil trends favored in building and distribution of houses in order to continuously solve such problems as illegally building of private houses and occupation of excessive dwellings; we must relentlessly check unhealthy tendencies practiced in felling forests recklessly, and we must relentlessly check evil trends practiced by party cadres to take advantage of their positions and power to engage in "switching agricultural workers to nonagricultural households," "bringing people from rural areas to cities" and in hiring workers for the benefit of their children and relatives in violation of policies. We must resolutely carry out struggles against all of these erroneous activities, unhealthy tendencies and evil trends. Severe punishment must be carried out. It is not allowed to be indulgent or overlenient. It is also not allowed to say "not to be repeated." The organizational reform and the reform of our economic system which are currently being carried out represent a profound revolution. For every party member, it is a severe test. The discipline-inspection work of the party is to ensure and safeguard the smooth progress of reforms in every aspect. To a handful of individuals who take advantage of the opportunity of reform to engage in evil activities and violate the laws and discipline, supervision and inspection must be strengthened and severe punishment must be carried out promptly.

NORTHEAST REGION

ROLE OF LEADING CADRES IN REFORM DISCUSSED

Shengyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Leading Cadres Must Stand at the Forefront of Reform"]

[Text] At present, a new upsurge in carrying out reform is in the making on all fronts in our province and various kinds of work are marching forward in the course of reform. With regard to our party members and cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, do they stand at the forefront of reform, or do they hesitate and take a wait-and-see attitude or even hold reform back? This is an important question of principle.

To stand at the forefront of reform, one must be clear about the purpose and direction of reform and have a criterion to distinguish right and wrong. Otherwise, it will be impossible to distinguish what is right and what is wrong or what is progress and what is retrogression. Looking back at the time when the agricultural production responsibility system was first initiated, there were people who asked whether it was "socialist or "capitalist?" And there were others who even clamored in such a way that "after 30 years of laborious work, have we returned to the preliberation period overnight?" Aside from the influence of the "Leftist" mistakes, an important factor [for these attitudes] lies in the fact that certain cadres do not understand what the purpose of reform is or what criterion for distinguishing right and wrong is to be used to judge whether reform is carried out correctly or not. We must make it known to all of us that our reform is to drop the bad practice of egalitarianism, including the "iron rice bowl" and the "big common pot," and to change the situation in which cadres can be promoted but cannot be demoted, that workers can be employed but cannot be discharged, and that wages can be increased but cannot be cut. All this is so that production relations and productive forces, as well as the superstructure and the economic foundation can be mutually adapted so as to fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the people and thereby raise the productive forces to a new level and create more wealth to enable both the state and the people to become rich at a more rapid pace. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the National Work Conference on Workers and Staff Members' Political Ideology that in judging whether the direction of reform is correct or not, questions such as "whether it can contribute to building a socialism with distinctive Chinese features, whether it is advantageous to the prosperity of our country and whether it is favorable to the well-being of the masses must be taken as criteria to judge whether reforms of one kind or another are in the right direction." These three conditions form

a basis for us to distinguish right from wrong and good from bad. Some of our comrades mistakenly think that reform is to allow enterprises and workers and staff members to earn more money. In handling the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, they often put individual and local interests above anything else and intend to get more from the state. They think only about rights, but not about fulfilling their duties. They get more money rewards, but there is not much increase in national revenue. This is really worth our attention.

The party Central Committee pointed out that the general principle of reform is: to carry out reform systematically and in an all-round way, in a resolute and orderly manner. To carry out reform systematically and in an all-round way is to say that all trades, units, levels and areas, whatever they may be, must shoulder the responsibility of reform. We must not place ourselves out of the reform and do nothing but wait for others to do it. To carry out reform resolutely and in an orderly manner is to say that, with regard to reform, we must not doubt or just wait and see, but what we deem to be a must, we do. Especially as regards reforms within the limit of one's own authority of office, one must not wait. Of course, reform is an arduous and complicated task. Reforms dealing with urban commerce and industry and economic systems are undoubtedly more complicated than agricultural reform. This will demand of us not only to fully understand the importance and urgency of reform and to enthusiastically take part in it, but also to fully understand its difficulty and complexity. We must not oversimplify it, but do it resolutely and in a down-to-earth manner; do it actively but not rush headlong into mass action; be decisive but pay attention to experiment step by step in a planned way.

At present, reform of our work of one kind or another is only at the outset. People's understanding of reform still cannot keep abreast of what the development of the situation demands and there are still certain comrades who look upon reform from the angle of their personal gain or loss. We hope that leading cadres at all levels will cast away their erroneous views and join the ranks of reform. So far as the whole province is concerned, all departments at the provincial level must carry out reform first in order to lead the basic-level units to carry out reform. We must not let the basic-level units push us. In the course of reform of certain centralized economic departments such as the financial, tax, banking and labor departments, a slight move in one department may affect the situation as a whole. Consequently, we must have more initiative and become more active; we must dare to do away with the old habits and customs and enthusiastically support enterprise reform in order to enable our reform to stride forward healthily.

9560  
CSO: 4005/823

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING DEPUTY PARTY SECRETARY ON PROBLEMS AMONG CADRE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "Deputy Party Committee Secretary Shi Baoli [4254 1405 4409], Zhuanghe County, Liaoning, Advocates Necessity to Solve Ideological Problems of Leading Cadres"]

[Text] In the course of carrying out the separation of the party and the government, we have realized that the key is in solving the ideological problems of the county party committee leaders. In recent years, by means of studying the Party Central Committee documents and summarizing the experiential lessons in our work, we concentrated on solving the following ideological impediments.

"With its power reduced, the party committee will have nothing to do." By summarizing the work of the county party committee in the past, we realized that the main reason for the emergence of this idea was the influence of the "centralized leadership" of the "Great Cultural Revolution." For many years, we were accustomed to substituting the party for the government. As time went on, the comrades doing party work gradually became indifferent to their proper duties. Today, the moment labor division between the party and the government is mentioned, the feeling is that the party committee will have nothing to do. Actually, the party's work is large in volume and many-sided, requiring our main energy and much effort. After study and practice, we have realized that, after dividing the labor between the party and the government, the county party committee's leadership over the government and the economic, judicial and mass organizations mainly consists of inspecting their implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies and the party committee's resolutions.

"Without the party's leadership over economic work, production may not improve." By analyzing the concrete instance of Yinglieshi commune, we received an enlightenment. The commune was a well-known backward unit in our county. Its land per capita is the largest in the county, yet its income per capita from the grain output in the past few years was very low. In spite of the personnel sent time and time again by the city and

the county to help it, the problem was not solved. The reason was that the leading group of the commune party committee was disorganized and had no fighting capacity. After reorganization by the county party committee, it concentrated on building itself up and fulfilling the party's various rural policies, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad cadres and masses. The commune's agricultural production improved fairly rapidly, and its grain output and income per capita both doubled. Practice has made us realize that, if we overlook party building and bury ourselves in concrete affairs, regardless of our great effort, production will not improve. Labor division does not mean that the party no longer concerns itself with economic work; the issue is how it concerns itself. If the county party committee secretary, in leading economic work, serves as a production dispatcher, it will undermine the party's leadership, and the various items of economic work will not be properly performed.

"Ideological-political work is intangible and slow in showing results; concrete production work creates fast benefits." Fairly widespread at one time among the leading cadres, this idea affected the division of labor between the party and the government. In the past, Ronghuashan commune was the poorest and most chaotic commune in our county. But the extensive ideological-political work launched by the commune party committee in 1981 raised the ideological-political awareness of the cadres and masses and greatly improved the social order. The commune became an advanced unit in the province, city and county, and its economic construction also made a fairly great development. Its transformation has made us realize that it is one-sided to feel that ideological-political work is slow in showing results and that production construction creates fast benefits.

After dividing the labor between the party and the government, the county party committee, freed from the daily administrative affairs, has more energy and time to do party work, especially the party members' education, the basic task of the county party committee, which is made regular and systematic.

6080  
CSO: 4005/974

NORTHWEST REGION

SHANXI VINYLON PLANT INVESTIGATED FOR MISMANAGEMENT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Article: "Shanxi Provincial Party Committee Sends Work Group to Investigate Chaotic Management of Shanxi Vinylon Plant"]

[Text] Reporter Wang Aisheng [3769 5337 3932] reports the following: The Shanxi provincial party committee sent a work group in late June to investigate and handle the serious problems of the Shanxi vinylon plant and reorganize the backward enterprise.

One of the key construction projects of the province, the Shanxi vinylon plant (located in Hongdong county), in the 12 years since the start of construction, wasted cumulatively more than 16,000 yuan. Due to the poor quality of construction, test runs with raw material failed twice, and there was no way for the plant, having turned into a messy project, to pass inspection and gain approval. The losses and wastes were shocking. Losses of state resources through cheating and robbing occurred successively, to the tune of more than 25,000 yuan annually. What was even worse was that, in October 1981, the plant had a major fire, causing losses close to 300,000 yuan. Afterward, instead of taking the blame, learning a lesson and relying on the worker masses to carry out reform and reverse the backward situation, the plant leaders arbitrarily punished the workers and dismissed Bai Liwei [4101 0448 5898], a consistent and positive young worker, who did not have a major responsibility for the fire. Indignant at the injustice, Bai Liwei appealed to the higher level. Out of righteous anger, Shen Panwen [3947 0398 2429], Nankai University professor and member of the National CPPCC, volunteered to serve as his advocate and successively submitted arguments to the provincial organs concerned. At the fifth meeting of the Fifth National CPPCC, Professor Shen made an impassioned appeal and demanded that the quarters concerned reinvestigate the case of making a worker the "scapegoat" and defend the dignity of the constitution and law. In a news story on 6 December 1982, RENMIN RIBAO reported the statement of the professor.

In February 1983, Professor Shen Panwen published an article entitled "A Strange Case in Hongdong County" in DEMOCRACY AND LEGALITY, appealing for

public support. The editorial department of the magazine immediately sent a reporter to the plant to investigate, and published a report entitled "Far from Being a Question of a Fire." The report not only confirmed the truth of Professor Shen's appeal, but also listed numerous facts revealing the impurity of the plant's leading group, unsound party style and chaotic management. There were also serious problems, such as bullying workers, hanging them up and beating them, etc. Yet, confronted with the facts, individual leaders of the plant not only refused to admit their mistakes, but resorted to harassment and attacked the person of the reporter. DEMOCRACY AND LEGALITY published in its No 6 issue this year the correspondence between plant party committee secretary Zhang Yaoting [1728 5069 1656] and Professor Shen Panwen and an article by Li Xingzhang [2621 5281 4545] of the criminal court of Qinglong county people's court, Hebei province, analyzing, from the legal angle, the gravity of the problems found in individual leaders of the plant.

Giving serious attention to the matter, the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee issued instructions to the Shanxi provincial party committee: For a plant like this, competent cadres should be sent to reorganize it. First of all, the crux of the problems must be clarified before the reorganization can be effective. The instructions issued by Shanxi provincial party committee secretary Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] read: "Select some impartial and upright comrades who are not afraid of upholding principles and form a work group to proceed to the plant and investigate and handle. First of all, seek the truth from the facts and investigate and verify the facts item by item, and thereafter, according to the attitudes of the comrades concerned, earnestly study the matter and submit recommendations." The standing committee meeting called by the Shanxi provincial party committee on 13 June focused on the Shanxi vinylon plant and decided to send a work group, with assistant secretary Rong Xiande [2051 6343 1795] of the provincial discipline inspection commission as the leader and deputy director Du Jie [2629 2638] of the provincial party committee propaganda department as the assistant leader. The work group was to go to the plant, investigate and handle all relevant incidents and reorganize this backward enterprise.

6080  
CSO: 4005/973

TAIWAN

EDITORIAL ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

OW200500 Taipei CHUNG JIH PAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Hong Kong Residents' Free Will Must Be Respected"]

[Excerpts] Britain and the Chinese communist puppet regime began their second round of talks on the future of Hong Kong on 12 July in Beijing. The talks ended at noon on 13 July. The Chinese communist news release said that the talks were held "in a friendly atmosphere" and were quite "constructive," but the spokesman of the "British Embassy" in Beijing had "no comment." This shows that the talks were not held "in a friendly atmosphere" and the difference and dispute between the two sides must be very big.

Hong Kong was our territory. It is now a free land where 6 million loyal anticomunist Overseas Chinese compatriots reside. Of course, we are deeply concerned about the future of Hong Kong. On 13 July Premier Sun Yun-hsuan instructed the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission to closely watch the trend of the Hong Kong issue and work out, in coordination with other government organizations concerned, some measures to attract investment in Taiwan by the Overseas Chinese in Hong Kong.

On the talks between the Chinese communists and Britain on "the Hong Kong question," the Republic of China's basic position was that the Chinese communists are a rebellious group and that any talks held and any possible agreement reached between the Chinese communists and Britain concerning the future status of Hong Kong will be null and void. Wang Chao-Yuan, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reiterated this position on 13 July.

Almost all Hong Kong residents are our compatriots. The development and prosperity of Hong Kong are the results of hard work by the Chinese living there. Both Hong Kong and Kowloon were our territories. They were ceded and leased to Britain by the Qing court under British coercion. Those unequal treaties should have been a thing of the past. It is an irrefutable fact that the sovereignty over Hong Kong should belong to all Chinese people. On the future political status of Hong Kong, a spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly emphasized: "We always hold that any decision on the future status of Hong Kong should give full consideration and accord and full respect to the free will of the entire people residing in Hong Kong."

At present, Hong Kong is the largest port for the Chinese communists' foreign trade, as well as the major city through which the Chinese communists can swindle the Overseas Chinese compatriots out of a large amount of money in the form of financial aids to relatives on the China mainland. In order to ease the Hong Kong Chinese people's worries and prevent them from shifting industrial and commercial capital elsewhere, the Chinese communists have reiterated that after the Chinese communists recover Hong Kong in 1997, the Hong Kong region will remain a "special economic zone" and enjoy "a high degree of autonomy" by the Hong Kong people. However, the Chinese communists also gave Tibet a similar "special zone" guarantee many years ago and the Tibetan people are now living a miserable life under the Chinese communists' cruel oppression. We must seriously warn our compatriots in Hong Kong that all Chinese communists' promises are lies and the fate of the Tibetan people serves as a good example.

CSO: 4005/1011

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

KOREAN AIR PACT DEADLINE EXTENSION--Taipei, 23 Jul (CNA)--Considering the traditionally cordial relations between the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, the government agreed Saturday to extend the deadline of negotiations from July 31 so that the China Airlines [CAL] and the Korean Airlines [KAL] can have more time to work out a new aviation agreement between them. The Ministry of Communications [MOC] hoped that the CAL-KAL negotiations should be reached on a reciprocal basis and in an early date. According to the MOC, in May this year, CAL notified KAL to start talks for a new agreement on the exchange of flights from Seoul to Taipei. The new agreement, of which CAL asked KAL to reduce its flights to Taipei, was supposed to become effective on August 1. The negotiations now center on reaching an agreement that would be fair to both sides. Currently, KAL operates 12 passenger flights from Seoul to Taipei in addition to two cargo flights while CAL maintains only six passenger flights from Taipei to Seoul and no cargo flights.  
[Text] [OW231038 Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/206

ARTICLE EXAMINES SINO-KOREAN RELATIONS IN LIGHT OF PLANE HIJACKING

Hong Kong CHI-SHI NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 6, Jun 83 pp 52-55

[Article by Qi Xin [7871 6580]: "Sino-Korean Relations in the Light of the Plane Hijacking Incident"]

[Text] The hijacking on 5 May of a Chinese Civil Aviation plane to South Korea led to the first regular official contact between two countries, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea, that have been belligerents since the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, and to the first negotiations between the two. Viewed from the standpoint of diplomatic relations between the two countries, it may be said that this was a unique breakthrough. Although there had been some disagreements during the negotiations, the result was on the whole satisfactory for both sides. South Korean newspapers devoted conspicuous space to reports on the negotiations. The Director General of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] Shen Tu [3088 0956] expressed his gratitude to the South Korean personnel in charge for their care and assistance to the hijacked plane, its crew and passengers and in connection with their return to China. The memorandum signed by both parties, the same spirit of cooperation may prevail as fully manifested in the present incident."

The First Regular Official Contact

Not only are there no diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, but very close relations amounting almost to alliances, exist between China and North Korea on the one hand and South Korea and Taiwan on the other hand. However, when the passenger plane of the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration was hijacked to South Korea on 5 May and when Shen Tu, the director general of CAAC, requested permission to send a delegation to South Korea for negotiations to settle the incident, China referred to South Korea as "Republic of Korea," and when the Chinese delegation was in South Korea, the South Korean official circles and newspapers always referred to China as the "People's Republic of China." When it finally came to sign the memorandum of the meetings, the Chinese delegation for a time objected to the use of "Republic of Korea" as country designation in the memorandum, and after refusing to budge for one day, agreement was reached to use only the designations "China," "South Korea" and "South Korean authorities" in the memorandum, but in the official titles with the signatures there appear the words "Chinese People's Republic" and "Republic of Korea." The fact that both countries did not recognize each other diplomatically was no obstacle to their mutual contacts and to the settlement of the present incident.

Throughout the entire affair, South Korea amply displayed its desire for good relations with China. When the hijacked CAAC plane landed on South Korea's Chunchon Airfield, South Korea first reported that the plane had effected a "surrender," but 8 hours later the Korean Ministry of Defense changed the description to "hijacked," and indicated that it will settle the incident according to the principles of international law that applies to hijacking. If the South Korean authorities would have declared this plane to have "surrendered," there would have been a possibility, because of the diplomatic relations between South Korea and Taiwan, that the matter would have to be taken up with the Taiwanese authorities. As the description was later changed to "hijacked," it became of course necessary according to international law to return the plane, its crew and its passengers to the country of origin. The hijackers would have to be either returned to the country from which they came or to be prosecuted at the place of landing. By showing that they would follow these rules, South Korea indicated that it wanted to negotiate this matter with China and not take it up with Taiwan, and the outcome could therefore already be basically predicted.

The question here is that with no diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, negotiations of this nature would more often than not be carried on through a third country. It is only because South Korea had hoped for many years to get into direct contact with China, that it signaled, when the hijacked plane had landed, after an 8-hour study of the situation, that it would follow a procedure that China would find more or less acceptable. The Chinese reaction came also very quickly. Promptly on 5 May the director general of CAAC sent a telegram to South Korea, requesting permission to send a small working group to South Korea to personally settle the incident, that is, China indicated its willingness to enter into direct official contact with South Korea and ruled out a procedure of acting through a third country. This pleased the South Korean authorities, who of course showed willingness to fully cooperate in negotiating and handing over the plane and passengers, which was also to comprise a very hospitable treatment of the delegation from the CAAC and of the passengers, going even so far as to temporarily evacuate 4,000 residents nearby to facilitate the departure and liftoff of the hijacked plane from Chunchon Airfield.

#### Shen Tu's Trip to Korea Prevents Taiwan Intervention

There is one point that many people find difficult to understand. Since the South Korean authorities had openly indicated that they will settle the present plane hijacking incident according to international law, the result was easy to foresee; namely, that the plane and the passengers would certainly be sent back, but the hijackers would not be sent back to China, as China had demanded, because, firstly, international law stipulates that they may be prosecuted at the place of landing, and secondly, in the consideration of the usual practice in Western countries regarding hijackers from communist countries and of the mutual relations between South Korea and Taiwan. Why is it then that, although the outcome was a foregone conclusion, the CAAC delegation still wanted to visit South Korea for the present official contact, and why did the delegation have to consist of as many as 33 members?

Some believe that China wanted to utilize this opportunity to take up official contacts with South Korea, but there is no evidence at all for this assumption. The present hijacking was of a particularly delicate nature, not generally experienced in other cases of hijacking, namely apart from the fact that certainly none of the hijackers wanted to be sent back to the Chinese mainland, there was a possibility that some of the other passengers would take the opportunity to declare their wish to go to Taiwan. This possibility could not be ruled out, since there was this special relationship between South Korea and Taiwan. If a situation of this kind would have arisen, it would have meant for China not only an extremely serious loss of face, but also the worry that some high-ranking cadres among the passengers would try to defect. Therefore, after the South Korean authorities affirmed that the present case was a hijacking and would be dealt with according to international law, there was still the problem of possible consequences from an intervention by Taiwan in this case. This then was the reason for the Chinese authorities to urgently send a delegation to South Korea and even not to hesitate to call South Korea the "Republic of Korea" in their application for permission to enter South Korea. As a result, having the South Korean authorities cooperate in this manner, the Taiwanese personnel had basically no grounds to intervene in this case, and none of the passengers defected. When Shen Tu's delegation, together with the flight crew and the passengers, returned to Shanghai, they therefore received a hero's welcome, as nowhere else in the whole world given to crews and passengers returning from a hijacking, except the one case a few years back when Israeli forces made their assault on the Ugandan airport.

#### South Korea's Impressive Economic Progress

The Chinese objective in sending its delegation to South Korea for this first official contact is very obvious. But what about South Korea? Why would it want to make concessions to China, negotiate with China, but not allow Taiwan, with which country it has diplomatic relations, to get involved?

This question must be analyzed in the light of South Korea's strategic position and its foreign policy.

It is generally known that the problem that faces South Korea is its confrontation with North Korea. Since the conclusion of the Korean War, South and North opposed each other for now over 30 years. During these 30 years, South Korea, relying on the development of a free capitalist economy and protected by the U.S. armed forces, having reaped economic profits in the Vietnam War and having provided universal education, managed to achieve an average annual growth rate of 6 percent in its gross national product in the period 1962-1979 (after compensating for inflation). Even though there was social unrest in 1979-1980, there is no government attempt to check inflation (in 1980 it reached 26 percent), even though a wide gap exists between the rich and the poor and there are many problems due to the contradiction between the demands for democracy that arose after the rise in the level of the people's education, and the dictatorship of the military government, yet from the viewpoint of economic development, South Korea, a land short of raw materials and markets, has achieved very impressive progress during these 30 years. Among all Asian countries, with the exception of Japan, South Korea's heavy industrial foundation

as well as its capital and technology is in leading position. The income of the population is three times that of North Korea. It has more tourists in one day than North Korea in a year. Its exports of capital and technologies are only second to Japan.

Under these conditions, South Korea cannot have any wish to unite with North Korea. The North-South dialogue that began in 1973 was limited to mutual visits of government officials. Up to this day the three "through-connections"--postal service, navigation, commerce--could not be realized, and both sides have remained in a state of temporary cessation of hostilities, even though the "temporary cessation" has already lasted for 30 years.

#### The Military Superiority of North Korea

The communist system of organization in North Korea is more closed than any in the Soviet Union or the countries of Eastern Europe, and even more closed than China in the Cultural Revolution. The Kim Il Sung doctrine, also called the "Juche" doctrine, is conspicuous for its cult of the personality. Up to this day, in its actual substance, namely the veneration of the personality, it exceeds by far what China practiced during the Cultural Revolution. In its theory and ideology, North Korea is fairly close to the China of the Mao Zedong era, the only difference is that North Korea does not discriminate against the intellectuals, but rather allows the intellectuals to constitute a kind of nobility with the party, and we may say that in this respect it resembles the Soviet Union.

North Korea's economy made slow progress, it relied very much on the Soviet Union and China, however, in military developments North Korea by far outstrips South Korea. South Korea's expenditure for national defense accounts for 6 percent of its national budget, while it is 20 percent in North Korea. Already from the last years of the fifties on, North Korea established its independence in armaments. Of course, since North Korea developed its own weaponry so very early, it faces the problem that much of its material may have become outdated and would urgently need renewal, while South Korean weaponry on the other hand is new. However, be that as it may, North Korea's military strength is still vastly superior to that of South Korea. The fighting strength of the North Korean air force is 2-3 times stronger than that of South Korea. Besides, South Korea offers more easy targets for attack, while the North Korean installations are mostly underground. As to ground forces, North Korea has now over 2,000 tanks and its surface rockets can directly reach the city of Seoul, which is in South Korea's first war zone, while South Korea has only somewhat over 700 tanks and is clearly in a position of inferiority. In view of the geographical features of the terrain, in case of an outbreak of hostilities the assault capacity of the ground forces would undoubtedly be the most important factor.

In the area of international relations, South Korea is admittedly much more active, diplomatically, than North Korea, but from a strategic viewpoint, the supporters of North Korea, namely China and the Soviet Union, are very close neighbors of North Korea so that their strategic material and military personnel could arrive in North Korea almost immediately, while the supporters of

South Korea, the United States and Japan, are located at quite a distance. If war breaks out, the direct intervention of China and the Soviet Union is much more likely than that of the United States and Japan. It is impossible that Japan will intervene in a Korean war situation, even if it may indirectly become involved. America's showing in the Vietnam War gives South Korea little confidence in America's assurances of security. South Korea's strategic position is therefore by far weaker than that of North Korea.

Because of the present ratio of military strength and mindful of the aging of North Korea's weaponry, which makes expenditure for a renewal of its arsenal urgently necessary, furthermore considering merely the strategic positions of North and South, it is very possible that North Korea would want to take advantage of its present superior armament to attack South Korea to bring about the unification of North and South. However, China, the United States, Japan and the ASEAN countries to not want an outbreak of hostilities, and the Soviet Union also wants to avoid a clash with the United States. Thus the international political forces are checking North Korea in its planned attack.

#### Diplomatic Strategy of North and South Korea

However, this cannot dispel South Korea's fears, especially since the general trend in the international situation during the last 10 years has been unfavorable for South Korea's strategic position. The conclusion of the Vietnam War, the developments in Sino-American relations and the withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan made South Korea uneasy whether it can still rely on the American military presence and America's assurances for the safety of South Korea. At the same time, North Korea is making a positive evaluation of the developments of Sino-American and Sino-Japanese relations and is engaged in strenuous efforts to improve its relations with Japan and the United States. Especially with regard to Japan, we see a stream of visitors, members of the ruling as well as of the opposition parties, pouring into North Korea, and North Korea is not averse to plans for economic cooperation. These diplomatic activities of North Korea aim at dispelling American and Japanese apprehensions about a possible attack by North Korea, so that with cooperation from China the demand for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea could be pressed.

To counter North Korea's scheme of improving relations with Japan and the United States, South Korea is seeking to improve relations with China and the Soviet Union, especially with China. South Korea's strategic considerations are to first of all weaken the relationship between North Korea and its strong neighbor, China. If the relations between China, the United States, Japan and ASEAN could be developed into a form of Far Eastern--virtually anti-Soviet--alliance, it would become necessary for South Korea to establish relations with China in order to be admitted into the alliance. Under these circumstances, there would be much less likelihood of a North Korean attack against South Korea. Next, South Korea furthermore hopes that China's policy of opening up the country will have an effect on North Korea, prompt it to change its own policy of seclusion and to establish intercourse with the capitalist world on a wide scale, which hopefully might then also end the state of hostile confrontation between North and South.

The most concrete expression of this stragetic intention on the part of South Korea is the "Crosswise Recognition Plan" proposed by President Chun Doo Hwan at the beginning of this year, in which it was proposed that the United States and Japan recognize North Korea and in exchange the Soviet Union and China recognize South Korea.

However, this South Korean strategy could not be smoothly realized, mainly because North Korea rejected the proposal. North Korea's geographic position and its "small nation chauvinism" would not allow China and the Soviet Union to dare draw closer to South Korea. In its relations to China and the Soviet Union, North Korea adopted an equidistant diplomacy, and North Korea's geographic position makes it appear as if it clutches the throat of the Bohai and the Yellow Sea. If China would draw too close to South Korea and thereby provoke North Korea to turn for support to the Soviet Union, China's important coastal areas of the three eastern provinces, Shandong, Hebei and down to Zhejiang would all be within the range of North Korea's missiles. On the other hand, if it is the Soviet Union that draws too close to South Korea to a degree that would provoke North Korea to turn for support to China, then the relationship of China, the United States, Japan and ASEAN would deprive the Soviet Union of any foothold in East Asia. North Korea of course recognizes the significance of the situation and is therefore able to derive benefits from both sides by following its equidistant diplomacy and does not overlook any opportunity to remind China and the Soviet Union not to draw too close to South Korea.

#### Sino-Korean Trade Through Hong Kong

Another factor in South Korea's efforts in recent years to improve its relations with China are economic considerations. South Korea has what China lacks, namely capital and technology, and China has what South Korea lacks, namely natural resources and markets, so that both could benefit from one another. Particularly the short distance between the two, making for low freight charges, could benefit Chinese imports to South Korea, especially in the case of bulk shipments of mineral products, such as coal. Viewed from the Chinese side, large-scale coal mining operations need international markets at not too far away places.

In actual fact, unofficial trade between China and South Korea has all along been carried on intermittently since China put its policy of opening up the country into effect. In last year's trade statistics published by South Korea, there is an item "trade with other countries" of U.S. \$600 million, which, as we understand, indicates trade with China. It was designated as "trade with other countries" only in order not to provoke North Korea and thereby spoil the prospects of future trade with China.

South Korea's trade with China is for the main part conducted through Hong Kong merchants. In last year's figures published by the Statistical Bureau of Hong Kong, the value of Hong Kong transshipments to South Korea was given as H.K. \$1,699 million, which equals a little over U.S. \$200 million and was a 21.3 percent increase over 1981. We believe the commodities transshipped to South Korea were mostly Chinese goods. As to South Korean products transshipped to China via Hong Kong, it is difficult to obtain statistical data.

As we learned from enquiries among Hong Kong trade circles, the bulk of Chinese commodities transshipped to South Korea were coal and pig iron, among other metals also lead, tin and zinc. also considerable quantities of raw materials for the chemical industry, rosin and paraffin wax. Among agricultural and animal products, the larger items were rabbit hair, natural silk, peanuts, sesame seed, dried peppers, garlic slices and cassava slices. Commodities shipped in larger quantities from South Korea to China were synthetic fibers, nylon cloth, electrical equipment for home use and urea.

In the trade relations between South Korea and China, South Korea showed all along great eagerness, not only its merchants, but the South Korean government too gave its support and was hoping through the development of trade to perhaps be able to get into direct or indirect contact with Chinese government circles, but the Chinese side displayed a very changeable attitude during the last few years. At times it would restrict such trade according to its political principles, and at other times it would follow the laws of economics and allow the trade to go on freely. There were also no uniform criteria observed between the central and the local authorities, and the principles followed by the foreign trade departments and the customs authorities also differed, so that these years saw many reversals of policy. Some merchants took the chance and made a fortune, others went bankrupt and some were even incarcerated in China for as long as 4 months.

During 1979-1980, China mostly maintained an open door for trade with South Korea. During this time the Chinese foreign trade organizations sold coal and other industrial raw materials to South Korea through certain Hong Kong trading companies, and Chinese official trade organizations in Hong Kong even bought urea directly from South Korea. In these 2 years, South Korea was one of the largest buyers of Chinese coal. By 1981 conditions changed and in the coal contracts signed between China and the Hong Kong or foreign merchants it clearly stated: "The commodities that are the subject of this contract...must not be transshipped to such countries as South Korea, South Africa and Israel." Now, South Africa produces coal itself, and Israel is also unlikely to buy coal from China, the mentioned article in the contracts is therefore mainly aimed against South Korea. By the end of 1981, all coal contracts therefore merely stipulated "transshipment to South Korea is not permitted."

In 1982, two visits at the highest level took place. In April Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang visited North Korea, and in September Kim Il Sung visited China. In that year China's trade boycott against South Korea was very tight. However, since profits were to be made, the Hong Kong merchants found ways and means to engage in Chinese-South Korean trade through transshipments. First, goods were shipped through the port of Shimonoseki in Northern Kyushu (opposite the South Korean port of Pusan). Later, some Japanese merchants took photographs and informed North Korea, whereupon North Korea protested to China, so that finally in 1982 most goods were transshipped through Hong Kong. At one time the Chinese customs became very strict. If it found out that a shipment went directly from a Chinese port to South Korea, the ship was detained and released only after it had been compelled to pay a fine. As we understand, in the first half of 1982, up to 12 ships sent by Hong Kong merchants, had been detained in

this manner and forced to pay fines. On one occasion in the middle of April, a ship was detained at Tianjin-Xingang and compelled to pay a fine of 200,000 yuan People's Currency before it was released.

After the series of ship detentions last year, South Korea too for a time declared a boycott of trade with China, and this had a great adverse effect on foreign markets for Chinese coal.

#### "Single Incident" or "Diplomatic Action"

In October last year Wu Ronggen [0702 2837 2704] defected in his plane and landed in South Korea. Wu Ronggen himself was sent to Taiwan, but the plane he had flown was detained. The question of returning the plane to China was discussed between Chinese and South Korean officials in Japan. China wanted to have the plane returned through Japan, but South Korea regarded this as a matter between China and South Korea and wanted the plane to be flown back to China by a South Korean pilot or by a Chinese pilot who would have to come to Korea. The problem was actually whether the two sides should have official contact. These first negotiations failed. Following negotiations between the parties were conducted in secrecy, and it seems the incident has not yet been settled. However, the South Korean authorities did not send Wu Ronggen together with the plane to Taiwan, but showed willingness to discuss the return of the plane to China, and this circumstance to some extent changed the attitude of China toward South Korea. The trade restrictions are somewhat less strict than last year, and as long as it is no direct trade, China will in general not exercise such strict controls. We believe that after the present CAAC plane hijacking incident, that brought the first official contact between China and South Korea, the animosity between the two may also have been dispelled.

However, we still cannot speak as yet of a radical breakthrough in China-South Korea relations, because North Korea, the key factor in creating all obstacles in this connection, is not yet eliminated as the disturbing factor. Even if China has the intention of improving its relations with South Korea, it must avoid provoking North Korea, and it is therefore compelled to restrain itself. When the memorandum was to be signed in Seoul and the delegation from the CAAC in the last minute deliberately complicated the issue because of the country designations, the main purpose was to make a show of it for the benefit of North Korea and to have North Korea preserve a certain amount of face.

Even so, to dispel North Korea's suspicions and jealousy, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian [0702 1331 6197] visited Pyongyang on 20 May, particularly to explain the present incident to North Korea. It seems the Chinese side maintains from beginning to end that the visit of the CAAC delegation to South Korea was a matter of settling a "single incident," and not any "diplomatic action." The present negotiations also in no way touched upon the "other incident," namely Wu Ronggen's flight. These are the important points that China will want to make clear to North Korea.

As to the South Korean side, unrestrained elation was shown at the present despatch by China of an official delegation to South Korea. South Korea does

not at all take the visit of the CAAC delegation as completely a visit to settle a "single incident," but considers it willy-nilly as a "diplomatic act." The purpose is of course to use this one-time official contact to deal a diplomatic blow to North Korea. However, certain government circles, newspapers and public opinion expressed extreme unhappiness about China's attitude of "antagonism against South Korea and boycotting South Korea in normal times, but asking for cooperation when a problem arises." On the other hand, because of the Sino-American relationship having developed from a strategic "alliance" into a relationship of mutual benefits, America's strength in Asia relying more and more on Japan and South Korea, and South Korea's intensified relations with the ASEAN countries, South Korea has much stronger cards in its hands than before, and under these conditions need not be as eager as before to develop relations with China.

The hijacked CAAC plane was, as far as South Korea is concerned, not quite the proverbial wild goose that brings good tidings. It had the effect of helping improve the atmosphere between South Korea and China and may also reduce somewhat the resistance against indirect trade and contacts, but there is no sign yet of a radical breakthrough in the relations between these two countries.

9808  
CSO: 4005/989

VIETNAMESE ARMY PROVOCATIONS CAUSE BORDER TENSION

HK160642 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Jul 83 p 3

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "Vietnamese Army Provocations Cause Border Tension--A Visit to the Sino-Vietnamese Border, Part 2"]

[Text] What is the present situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border? Every reporter is anxious to know the answer to this question. When we gathered at Nanning, the question was immediately raised to the host.

As stated by Zhang Guoliang, deputy head of the regional office of foreign affairs, China launched a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam in February 1979, but Vietnam did not draw a lesson from this event. Instead, Vietnam intensified its anti-China and hostile activities and carried out provocations against China, which caused unrest on the border. In 1982 alone, Vietnam carried out 898 armed provocations in the Guangxi section of the Sino-Vietnamese border and killed and injured 42 people on the Chinese side. From January to May this year, there were another 230 cases of provocation. Although these petty actions did not cause destruction on a large scale, the people living near the border were in constant fear and could not live and work in peace.

According to what Zhang Guoliang said, the Vietnamese Army adopted the following measures in their provocations: 1) Opening fire at border sentries and the forward positions of the Chinese troops; 2) Slipping into the Chinese side to scout and collect information; 3) Using loudspeakers and propaganda shells in conducting anti-Chinese propaganda; 4) Continuing to force out Overseas Chinese. In 1982 alone, the number of refugees driven out by the Vietnamese side to Guangxi amounted to over 1,000; and 5) Crossing the border to gather crops and seize our border territory and labor achievements. Furthermore, the Vietnamese side, on the one hand, declared to the outside world that the Sino-Vietnamese border was tranquil and that the number of military conflicts had been reduced but, on the other, it readjusted into military disposition and stepped up preparation against war. For instance, commencing from 1982, Vietnam turned their former border public security troops into the border troops of the people's army, which is directly controlled by the Ministry of National Defense. The militia originally led by the county level

was transferred to the provincial level and enhanced with armed forces and weapons. We can therefore see that their actions run counter to their statements. Here are some further examples: The Vietnamese side again and again put forward its so-called "proposal to cease hostilities," but under the guise of these "peaceful proposals," it made border raids. During the 1982 and 1983 spring festivals, Vietnam announced that it would unilaterally cease hostilities, but during these two spring festivals, Vietnamese opened fire against us.

Zhang Guoliang said that according to his own analysis, it would be impossible to relax the present state of tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border. This is because Vietnam is trying to depend on its military force, which was expanded during the war of resistance against the United States, to continue to pursue its ambition of a great Indochina Federation. If the situation in the South-east Asia remains in a state of unrest, how can the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border be tranquil? Moreover, the leaders now in power in Vietnam were those who were opposed to China starting from the 1960's. Due to the prestige of President Ho Chi Minh, they dared not take any reckless actions at that time. After the Gulf of Tonkin event, when China was selflessly supporting Vietnam in its war of resistance against the United States, the anti-China forces within the Vietnamese party started their petty actions by maligning the feelings between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. On the eve of the liberation of South Vietnam in 1974, when Vietnam needed large amounts of materials from China, the anti-China within the Vietnamese party engaged in activities to sabotage the railway facilities. All this shows that the anti-China forces in Vietnam are increasing. Viewed from the recent congress held by the Vietnamese Workers [as published] Party, those who were opposed to the policy of being hostile toward China were all purged from the political bureau. From this point of view, at least for the time being, it would be impossible to relax the tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Zhang Guoliang said that China is not afraid but is ready to face gun to gun and cannon to cannon. If Vietnam dares to attack us again, China reserves the right to punish Vietnam once again.

CSO: 4005/1009

HONG KONG CRITIC GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

Hong Kong QI-SHI NIAN-DAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 160, May 83 pp 34-39

[Article by Mu Fu [3668 1133]: "China Is Facing Irresistable Transformation"]

[Text] "How will I manage after this?" In the midst of the tide of reform, everyone is considering this question. This is perhaps the most truly great revolution that the CPC has carried out to date.

Intellectuals are beginning to "adulterate" the party's attempt to unify the whole country, but the prospect of China's producing a Soviet-style class of technocrats having real rights and power is still extremely vague.

The Chinese mainland has already talked of reform and engaged in reform one does not know how many times, and expressions such as "on a grand scale" and "vigorously and speedily" have been used excessively to the point where they have practically lost their stimulus value as propaganda. However, over the last few months the movement centering on the "systems of production responsibility" that is gradually being launched to reform the system of "eating out of one big pot" has aroused people's real interest and close attention, and newspapers both within China and abroad report nearly every day on the progress of this reform. And, faced with such a great tide of reform, what do the billion people living on the Chinese mainland think, and how do they look upon it? In a country lacking a healthy system of mass news dissemination, in such a society, moving as it does silently from place to place, such things generally require opportunity and searching out before they can be discovered.

Easter of this year was the first time since coming to Hong Kong that I went back to spend my vacation in my homeland, and though it was only for a short few days, I was fortunate enough to be able to meet with a few old friends and colleagues; everyone had an excellent meal, and we had a rare opportunity to talk at length, remembering old times and thinking about the present as well, enabling me to have a view of one corner of the world of morale of today's motherland. Among the friends I talked with were a university lecturer, an administrative cadre, a painter, an engineer, a shop manager, and a student who had already received his passport and was preparing to go abroad to study. My talk with them was entirely informal talk among friends, at times very fragmentary, and not the restrained dialogue of an interview, although naturally at times we were able to talk in a comparatively systematic way. It was quite an enlightening experience for me.

### The Story of the "Doll" Noodles

On the train from Sham Chun to Guangzhou I sat with a middle-aged cadre on an official trip to the special economic zone. He had short hair, and the buttons on his blue dacron upper garment bore five-pointed stars. The day was muggy, yet he seemed not to have any reaction. He had not opened his collar, and I supposed he might be a middle- or lower-level cadre on some important business, added to which the railway car was filled to capacity, with several in-country travelers standing and crouching in the aisle beside our seat, so I was not inclined to strike up a conversation with him. But, when the train had not been moving for long, he took the initiative and spoke to me, the conversation turning from the tide of people returning to their homeland to the situation in Hong Kong. To his very general questions about the outside world I gave courteous replies; his sincerity and thirst for knowledge made me feel very cordial; and I thought, if only I don't say anything wrong, he should also satisfy my own thirst for knowledge. Only, what I had to pay attention to was, since there was no necessity of my bringing up simple questions of the kind "What is the population of Hong Kong?" It was also not proper in a public place to give people the impression that I was a "busybody."

He had originally been sent by a large enterprise in Henan Province to Sham Chun for "liaison work." I asked him what his impression of Guangdong was. He said it was not his first trip to Guangzhou, but he could not understand a single sentence of Cantonese. He felt that Guangzhou might compare not too unfavorably with Hong Kong. He said that previously people in China who were sent somewhere on official business all wanted to go to Shanghai. Shanghai's Nanjing Road had the most up-to-date consumer goods in the entire country. Now, the situation has changed, and everybody wants to come to Guangzhou. In the inner provinces there are young boys and girls who, for the sake of catching up with the latest fashions or in preparation for marriage, raise 200 or 300 yuan and make a special trip to Guangzhou, all knowing that here one can buy Hong Kong goods directly.

"And what about the prices?" I asked him. "Some Hong Kong goods, through middleman dealers, are obtainable in the interior, though the price is naturally a bit more expensive than in Guangzhou." "And what about the added cost of coming to Guangzhou?"

"To people who have money to spend and are willing to spend it, it means nothing."

"How is life in the North. Isn't it worse than in the South?"

Of course! In most middle-sized and small cities and towns, particularly in the countryside, there is still no question of eating well or [getting good] nutrition. There is still a lot of difficulty in getting enough oil and meat, and these are not eaten regularly, only it's a lot better than in the past. One has enough to eat, and will not go hungry. But it can't be compared with Guangdong. This time arriving at Sham Chun I noticed that a good many peasants have television, and some also have refrigerators." He spoke about living conditions: "I hear when Guangdong peasants build a house they spend several

tens of thousands of renminbi; when a house is built in the countryside in the North only 2,000-3,000 thousand is enough."

He told me Guangdong peasants have money, and aside from some of them having to rely upon outside support, for the most part they are able to engage in business and make money; here there are a lot of business ways and means, and conditions are good; but, there are now few to farm the fields, and nobody wants to be a farmer any more. He considers that the rural areas of the North and the interior absolutely could not do what the Guangdong peasants have. The conditions do not exist, and it is not allowed.

"Why isn't it allowed," I asked him, surprised, also taking an example reported in the newspaper, telling him how a young woman who had been a sales clerk, taking with her 2,000 yuan in cash that she had borrowed, went from Beijing to Guangzhou, and upon alighting from the train immediately went to select and buy a quantity of Hong Kong-made clothes, afterward returning to Beijing and selling them all very quickly; the whole business from beginning to end did not last half a month, with her making 400 yuan in clear profit--more than a year's salary at her job as a sales clerk.

"This is a special case; I believe generally this wouldn't be possible; if you have a job to do, then you aren't allowed to come and go traveling about trading on your own. At present, trafficking and reselling cannot be called engaging in speculation and profiteering, and the Central Committee now has a policy encouraging the long-distance transportation of goods for sale, and the enlivening of the economy, but it is definitely not a case of being able to do anything you want; the supply of goods and the authorization of dispatch of goods for sale are both under the control of the state, and if you don't have connections and are thus able to obtain goods, what can you sell? It is possible that Guangdong, for doing business, enjoys special advantages. Just calculate, if a Henan peasant collected 1,000 eggs and brought them to Guangdong to sell, making 5 fen on each one and 50 yuan on all of them, would it pay for his travel expenses to and from Guangdong? And how would he transport a 1,000 eggs? Therefore, most people couldn't make much money at transporting goods for sale."

This total stranger of a traveling companion also gave many instances of what is actually happening in the implementation of contract systems and the impression he gave me was that the situation is definitely not as successful and wonderful as we read in the papers and magazines; it is filled with many contradictions and difficulties that are not easily understood by outsiders, an obvious aspect of this is the fact that the contract conditions have a very great many limitations; naturally this is said with reference to state-run industrial and commercial enterprises; as for the rural popularization of combined production-responsibility systems, there is already no question about the success of that program.

As our journey was about to end, this northern cadre took out of his traveling bag a package of Doll noodles, saying that he bought a packet of them specially in Shenzhen to take back and show people, that these were domestically produced "instant noodles," the packaging and quality of which were apparently about the same as the Doll noodles sold in Hong Kong. Four mao a packet, he said, and he had to eat at least two packets to be filled, which is eight mao a meal, or two yuan a day if you ate five packets a month would be 60 yuan, and the monthly wages of an ordinary worker did not amount to 60 yuan a month. I told him that

there were not less than 30 kinds of instant noodles in the Hong Kong supermarkets, sold for only about \$1 Hong Kong, and a worker's daily income was also generally about \$50 or \$60 Hong Kong.

"It's not only expensive, you couldn't eat it even if you wanted to; what's more, it's unobtainable. In my home town, they've never been seen before, therefore I specially bought a packet in the special economic zone to bring back."

"Why can't you produce more of such a simple thing, and produce it cheaper, to supply the market?" I asked.

He silently shook his head, muttered to himself a moment, and said: "It is much better than before. It's much better. It's still very hard.... It wouldn't do to be poor, tossing and turning as in the past." He used here a common Northern colloquial expression "zheteng," meaning "to toss and turn."

I believe that, as to the meaning of what he said, the word "poor" has two levels of meaning; one is used as an adjective, or adverb, meaning "to go back and forth running for one's life," and another has the meaning of being proud in one's poverty.

#### One Wants to Lead a Dignified Life

The situation in Guangzhou completely bore out this cadre's words. You need only linger a little while by the side of those little shops along the streets in the street peddler's market selling low-grade Hong Kong goods, and you will know that the customers selecting and looking at the merchandise have all come from the interior. On the sidewalks southern and northern dialects practically drown out Cantonese. According to hearsay the population of Guangzhou's market area on any given day is not less than 200,000.

An unknown painter friend in Guangzhou also told me that the people in the interior have a name for Guangzhou of "little Hong Kong," and look upon Guangzhou people as being big makers and spenders of money, with a mixture of shock and envy. In recent years there certainly have been people who have made a lot of money and gotten rich, and their spending has also really been prodigious. Guangzhou has comparatively many avenues for producing wealth and an advantageous position in being so near to Hong Kong; the large quantity of consumer goods in the market, whose sale is managed by collectives and households, more or less all have some connection with Hong Kong. A comparatively prominent feature of this is truck drivers. In the past they were much sought after, and now they are even more sought after, because after the long-distance transportation of goods for sale became permitted a profitable means of transportation became the key to making money, and although vehicles are publicly owned, once one is given to a driver for his use, the driver then becomes the actual owner. He can then take industrial items in short supply and haul them to the countryside, and then take agricultural produce back to the city, selling dearly, and making money at both ends. I hear that sometimes several hundred yuan are made from such a trip, with those helping getting only 20 or 30 percent of the profits. For this reason, some heads of families will spare no cost to have their

children pass the test for a driver's license, and those young drivers who have gotten rich have no worry about finding a pretty wife and house.

However, people who get rich are, after all, a minority, and most organization cadres and intellectuals are still living on their basic wages. Bonuses and outside income are definitely not easy to come by, and only a small minority are able to get outside work such as teaching classes on the side, fees for writing articles and lecturing.

This painter said that not long before Guangdong Province took a young painter, Wang Weibao [3769 4850 1405] and made him a typical example of an intellectual who had become rich, and then played it up as propaganda, going on television and introducing his house full of electrical appliances, and how exceptionally diligent he had been, bringing glory to the state and happiness to the individual.... It is reported that he spent not less than 10,000 yuan on the decoration of his new residence, with whole sets of imported furnishings, splendid and magnificent, and "the advanced level of Hong Kong is only as good as this!" This way of acting may not be entirely appropriate, but after all it is an extraordinary improvement. My friend told me that though it was very difficult for intellectuals to become rich, and they are not quite able to do it, nevertheless they are in favor of the policy that encourages them to get rich. He said in Mandarin with a strong Cantonese accent:

"After engaging in revolution for over 30 years, one would think that by now everyone would understand what revolution is about, or be able to say whether or not they wanted revolution all the time," he smiled, and continued: "Everyone also discovered a truth, that life in countries that are not engaging in revolution is good, and life in revolutionary countries is getting worse and worse."

Afterward, when we were guests in the house of a university lecturer, the lecturer, without batting an eyelash, opened a newly published book and quoted: "The structure of the labor force of society changes in accordance with the cultural level. At the present time, the tendency in society is that the number of people engaged in agriculture will be reduced, workers will also be reduced, but the number of people engaged in the service lines and professions will increase, and what will our situation be like? Using staterun commercial enterprises as a standard, in 1957 the number of personnel in service was 7.61 million, and in 1978 it was 6.07 million. The population had increased by over 300 million, yet the quality of service declined, and the number of service personnel was reduced by 1.5 million."

According to a report of the NAN TONG NEWS AGENCY, the restaurant area of Beijing, from fancy restaurants to small eating places, before liberation numbered about 10,000, while in 1976 there were only somewhat over 660. And the population was three times as large as at that time.

And not everyone in Guangdong is rich; I hear the mountainous area in the north of Guangdong is still poor and backward. More than 30 years after the success of the revolution, the people have the right to demand to live somewhat decently; they cannot always be like a crowd standing outside the railing envying the dignified life of foreigners.

Now, they understand the meaning of the word "to seek a living." I had a meal at the Nan Guo Restaurant near Yue Xiu Park with two old friends who had come from afar, and during the meal we again talked about revolution. I asked whether there was any resistance to smashing the system of eating out of one big pot. "Of course there is!" old Luo, who wore black-rimmed glasses, said affirmatively. "A doctor in our unit, quite a good one, who was studying Chinese medicine, often had people consult her during her off hours. In the past this was only done out of kindness, but now she has begun to accept money. I hear that in a month she gets more than 100 yuan in income from this, which is more than her salary, so that some people objected, saying that she was not engaging in her proper profession, and that in deciding how much bonus to give her, they should give her the least."

"Wasn't there some dereliction of duty?"

"No. It was like anyone else going to work, and examining sick people. Of course, it's possible that in receiving patients for examination at home one is more solicitous. As I see it, the greatest resistance still comes from those who are serving as officials. In our unit a contract project for the various administrative or technical offices and professional work departments is brewing, and the technical personnel and the workers are in favor of it, but the leaders can't get the thing started, and have dragged it out without making any decision. Everyone knows that implementing a system of being responsible for tasks until they are completed means that ignorant people who also want to put on airs will not be able to muddle through any more; in the past, such people not only could get by, but acted as though they were a cut above other people, taking advantage of the situation. Naturally they are not very happy now."

"Is there a new contrast between rich and poor?"

"There's no question of contrast; there may be differences, perhaps greater and greater all the time, and there may be contradictions; and alienation is produced; I hear that when some people get rich, and everything at home is expensive and tasteful, they then have fewer guests. When families' incomes and living standards differ, some small misunderstandings can occur among children. Speaking generally, there is force of habit; so-called "disliking a person for being poor, and hating a person for being rich," jealousy, and people who are envious of other people's making a lot of money all exist, and this kind of circumstance is comparatively apparent in factory enterprises, and in the past those who did much and those who did little were paid the same. The result of the system of being responsible for tasks until they are completed astonished people; some units were able to award bonuses of several times the original salary, and so some administrative cadres and leaders made a big thing out of nothing, saying: 'Haven't you taken too much?' whereas in fact the state benefited even more."

Old Luo mentioned an interesting news item. Twenty famous actors including Liu Xiaoqing [0491 2556 1987], organized themselves to come to make the rounds of several southern cities giving performances, with each actor making 50 yuan as his share from each performance, which with four performances in a day is

200 yuan. Some of the audience, resenting the high price of their admission tickets and the fact that the actors made so much, threw one-fen coins at the actors when they came out on stage to belittle them.

Egalitarianism in a country that has been dominated for millenia by a small-scale peasant economy is really a deeply entrenched tradition, and were it not for this social-historical foundation, it would never have been possible for the ultraleftist line to have had free rein these more than 30 years.

A Hong [7093 3163] is a Cantonese, and his being sent off on business and going to visit his family at the same time can be considered to have been a special kindness done for this technical cadre. He said: "Egalitarianism, or Golden Mean thinking of the Confucian school, still exist among a proportion of the people, especially among intellectuals; there is a belief in establishing one's reputation as an authority, believing that there is nothing blameworthy about making a name for oneself in one's field, that such a thing will always be correct. But people still feel uneasy about standing out too much economically; it is dangerous; by chance, the wind's direction may change, and one may be considered to be questionable in money matters, and of dubious background. They naturally hope that their incomes will increase, but they don't want to stand out, and incur people's jealousy and dislike. Many people believe in the saying: 'Being really loaded is not as good as being really proficient in a particular line,' and perhaps feel the wish to be morally above worldly things."

"Aren't there still people who fear that policies will change?" I asked.

"Some. I hear that in the villages there are people who burn incense and bow down in worship to pray to Buddha to give Deng Xiaoping a long life. In the past, policies changed too much; they were changed over and over, and there always seemed to be some reason for it; it was also promised many times that rural policies would not be changed for 20 years, or for a long time, but when the order was given to change, things changed; and at times, though things had changed, one still didn't know about it. For this reason, it is very difficult to expect the common people to believe completely that this present set of policies will not also change. In the city, some people have been saying all along for 2 or 3 years that one should take advantage of any opportunity one can to make money, and if one has made some profit, one should consider oneself lucky, for who is to say when policy will change again and we will only be able to look on in despair."

"According to a report, not long before, the long-distance transportation of goods for sale was considered to be engaging in speculation and profiteering; in that case, how does everybody look upon such things now?"

"That's very difficult to say. You know, at present people are not inclined to take a stand on large questions of principle; no one is willing to be a "revolutionary in word only." In any case, people look to see what the Central Committee says to do, and look to see what everyone else does. If the Central Committee says that it's all right to do something, then people do it; if the Central Committee says nothing, and everyone is doing it, then I can do it, too. Everyone is trying to be as pragmatic as possible. Only, it is generally considered that the general direction of policy at present is correct, and those who are not happy with the situation do not dare to object on any reasonable grounds.

"Actually, the greatest opposing force, or difficulty, is still in people's psychology. Although the system of eating out of one big pot and the notion of the iron ricebowl are not too perfect, and are somewhat deficient, nevertheless we have gotten used to them; through habit, they have become natural, and we feel comfortable and at ease with them. They do not really allow us to become well off, but generally they allow us to eat. A great many people have never thought of, and still less have any personal experience of, 'competition,' or the taste of what it means to have to 'seek a living.' For over 30 years it has been like this: When you are small, you have your parents, and when you're grown up, there is the state. Everything is arranged for you, and if you're satisfied it's O.K., and if you're not satisfied it's still O.K. In either case, you're not expected to do anything, just obey. The concept of 'competition' does exist, but generally only makes people think of the situation in capitalist society of everyone trying to cheat or outwit the next person, and the big fish eating the small fish. For this reason, many people have considerable apprehension about the notion of free competition and people having to work out a career for themselves. In particular, those who have always been lacking in self-confidence are afraid of losing their jobs and being shoved aside by others. However, with the situation developing in the way that it is, at present everyone is being forced to consider one question--'How shall I manage after this?'"

This is perhaps the most truly significant revolution that the CPC has carried out to date. This simple question of "How shall I manage after this?" has affirmed the worth of the individual, and the state has also been saved; it has negated 30 years of communist illusion, and history has progressed. I responded to their request and, to the best of my knowledge presented the situation in Hong Kong and Western society regarding the seeking and taking up of employment, unemployment, and public welfare and social protection. They were extremely interested in all this and said they had not heard of much of it previously. They also introduced the fact that within China there are still divergent viewpoints about smashing the system of eating out of one big pot, considering that the system cannot be completely negated, since it includes within itself the very superiority of the socialist system, that only the unreasonable parts of it need be changed, etc., etc.

#### Has There Not Begun a "Rule by Experts?"

On the day of the Pure Brightness Festival I went to pay a visit to a teacher. He was a classmate of my elder sister's husband, tall of build and a bit unkempt. I hadn't seen him for a few years, and we really had a lot to talk about. I had a look at his living quarters; there were two smaller rooms and one large room. The larger room was quite big, with part of it partitioned off for the two children to sleep in, and there were a separate kitchen, bathroom and porch--a total living area of about 60 square meters (645 square feet), for which the monthly rent was only 2 yuan, 7 jiao. In the study were hung calligraphies and paintings, and two large cases of books. Through the bright windows one could see the extremely secluded and peaceful surroundings.

"Aren't the 'stinky old nine' stinking any more" I asked jokingly.

"This year I've had two raises in grade, and now I make 88 yuan a month. My wife's health is not good, and she often has to ask for time off. Right now our two incomes combined is barely enough for us to eat on," he said laughing.

When I thought of the living and working conditions of a teacher teaching in a university in Hong Kong, it was really very hard to accept the notion already put forth by one Chinese intellectual that things, in all honesty, were "much better than before." This teacher had already worked for 20 years, in the past had only received one raise in salary, and that of only a few yuan, and his housing problem had only been solved the previous year. He said the most painful part was that in moving in 1975 he had to sell so many books because of lack of space.

I asked him what his view was of the reform of the system now going on. Weren't there some areas that were still unfinished? The ideas we exchanged are for the most part summed up in the following:

1. The direction of the organizational reform of leading bodies, that they should be younger, more knowledgeable, and more professional, is correct. However, there are still certain absolutist methods [that should be modified]. The emphasizing of educational background, for example: if the educational system were perfect, it would be possible to make stipulations about qualifications. But China's education was ruined during the cultural revolution, and the whole question of degrees and qualifications is very problematical. Only if there is a subsidiary system for checking qualifications will we be able to evaluate people properly. Regarding age, stipulations are also necessary; otherwise, that group of old revolutionaries will never step down when requested to. But age is also not an absolute factor. The present situation in China is extremely supportive of middle-aged cadres. The fact that everyone from upper to lower echelons strongly approved of the film "People Reaching Middle Age" is the clearest indication of a "middle age fever." Certainly, those who have become rigid in their old age, are lacking in the breath of modern times, or are simply dolts, are many; and young people were influenced by the cultural revolution, and are lacking in a good education. However, there are also a lot of problems with middle-aged people. They have a comparatively good educational foundation, and being in the prime of life is certainly their strong point, but many among them have been through too many movements, and witnessed many great changes in the world, added to which they have a heavy burden of family responsibility, and so have become wordly wise and sly; their moral burden is perhaps even heavier than that of old people or young people; they are possibly the most personally opportunistic and, for this reason, they also have historical limitations. The hope of China is in the main placed in its younger generation; only they are truly liberated, because they have been least influenced by the past.

2. The present establishment of a new system is still fundamentally carried on by having the people that were in the system in the past train their successors, and is not a democratic system. The masses have the right to express their feelings, and can participate in government, but the majority still does not have the right to decide things; the right to make decisions is in the hands of the party. Recently some young people in all areas of the country have attained the first and second positions of leadership, and the classical form of this "successor" system can be seen in the person of Chen Xitong [7115 1585 0681], the influential new mayor of Peking Municipality. Chen is 53 this year; he studied in the Chinese Department of Beijing University for a year; when Beijing was liberated he began to take part in the revolution; and in 1953 was

appointed to be private secretary of Liu Ren [0491 0088], second secretary of Beijing's Municipal Committee. At the time, he was 23, and during the 10 years he served as private secretary Liu Ren had the intention of training him, and allowed him to be trained in the lower echelons, serving as secretary of a factory's party branch, secretary of a commune party committee, and secretary of a county party committee. During the cultural revolution he was reformed through labor for having been Liu Ren's "black secretary," was afterwards reinstated and served as deputy county magistrate, deputy major of Beijing Municipality, and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee.

Chen Xitong is a successor trained in the manner proposed very early by Mao Zedong for training successors to the proletarian revolution, i.e., a product of the training style that was emphasized in the past of "passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example," and doubtless he embodies in full measure the quality of being an heir to the traditions of the Communist Party. This "pass on experience, give help, and set an example" style of selection possesses the clear tint of feudalism, and has nothing whatever to do with the principles employed to select talented people in modern, civilized society; but it is effective in China; the system of democratic elections is still very immature; the system of election and representation has still far from become a bond in Chinese politics, and the result of elections is that those good fellows of mediocre ability who do not offend anyone, who never dare to take charge of anything and ask the upper echelons for instructions, tend to win.

3. Has China's reform of its organizational system entered the path of a "government by experts?" There is such a tendency, but it is extremely weak. The first and most important point is that the Communist Party will not take political power and hand it over to a technological/intellectual stratum. Although at present from the Central Committee to the local party committees there is already not a "centralized" leadership concerned with absolutely everything, nevertheless the serious problem is still the fact that the party organization has to decide and approve everything, and one still hears of cases of nonprofessionals interfering with experts, and, in the utilization of personnel, checking them for the right political qualifications. Secondly, the intellectualization of the party itself is absolutely not something that could be accomplished in a single step. Strictly speaking, among the CPC's Political Bureau there is not a single specialist who has received a modern education, and the billion "successors" throughout the country who have been trained under leftist rule for 30 years even more fill each and every one of the administrative levels of power. They are the great legacy of Mao Zedong, and only the failing of their physiologies will cause them to gradually step down from the stage. If you look upon the Soviet "troika" rule as the establishment of a system of government by experts, then China will still have to wait another 10 years or more to reach that level. Third, now that intellectuals are being reinstated and utilized, it is still only equivalent to the time when Mao Zedong sent workers' propaganda teams into the universities in order to "adulterate" the intellectuals' so-called unification of the country, and now the intellectuals are "adulterating" the party's unification of the country. The prospect of China's producing a powerful Soviet-style class of technocrats is still extremely vague. At present the effect brought into play by intellectuals on policymaking levels is still extremely limited. Finally, China's intellectuals

are too weak, are lacking in a sense of mission, are accustomed to submitting meekly to oppression, and are also disgusted with the "dirtyiness" of politics, and wish to be at harmony with the rest of the world, and all of this limits their taking the initiative to participate in governing the country.

#### A Transformation of Depoliticization

And how about "spiritual civilization" and the "five things to be stressed, four beautifuls, and three warm loves" programs vigorously advocated by the government? Do they still hold regular meetings, and study?

I had spent several hours in Yue Xiu Park with a friend who is the manager of a workshop and three young friends, and one of the young people was the son of the governor of one of the provinces in the interior preparing to go to America to study, who had already gotten his passport to leave the country and was trying to get an entry visa from the U.S. Consulate in Guangzhou, where he had gone once and was awaiting the result. He was extremely anxious about it, and hoped I might be able to make some suggestion.

The workshop manager told me that at present political study is still maintained. Cadres have half a day each week set aside for specialized study, though workers do not take up production time in this way. The study generally consists of the reading of articles aloud, and the reading of newspapers, followed by a discussion; it's not allowed to break up the meeting early, and there's fundamentally no way one could launch a reasonable discussion under such circumstances. I said that, calculating on the basis of 10 million cadres for the entire country, all having to waste several hours a week like this, this means the loss of 5 million workdays, and how many problems that time could be used to solve! He said, "It doesn't matter, everyone relaxing for a few hours."

The young people, were in no mood to discuss "spiritual civilization," and I thought the governor's son who was going abroad to study would be interested in the affair of Hu Na, or that of Huang Bingzhang [7806 3521 4545], but he evaded my question, and said ingeniously: "What I'm concerned with is whether this will have any effect on my getting a visa." Afterward, he also told me knowingly that he and his classmates and friends considered that: "If talking politics isn't stupid, then it's crazy." I secretly admire the intelligence of this generation of young people. The other two were extremely curious about the case of the "Hong Kong butcher," and asked me a lot of details about it. They also asked me whether Liu Xiaoqing really had a nude scene in the movie "The Plain," because the showing of that film had never been permitted in China, and there were a lot of rumors about it.

When I asked who the present number one boss of the Communist Youth League's Central Committee was, they didn't know. It took them a good while to agree as to what the five things to be stressed and the four beautifuls were. They were also able to bring up some profound questions, like: the people of Guangzhou have more money than people in Beijing and Shanghai, but why don't they like to dress up as the people in Shanghai and Beijing do? They had seen that people in Beijing wore lipstick, and wore the cheongsam, and supposed them to be more liberated than people in Guangzhou.

The deepest impression left on me by this homecoming trip was one of extreme apathy toward and weariness with politics. Several old friends also candidly acknowledged this point; they say that being able to discuss social issues with me on such a broad scale is something they have not enjoyed these several years. They said, and this is not to speak of those young people who are trying to keep up with the latest fashions, that people generally are perplexed by a large number of material questions; the problems the various levels of leaders have been dealing with over the past few years are no longer those past questions of wrongs to be redressed, or the question of factionalism, but are nonpolitical conflicts and contradictions, of which the most prominent is the problem of lodging. For example, a plan to allot newly constructed housing generally requires the convening of many large and small meetings and a good deal of persuasion and mediating work before a forced agreement can be reached, and the arguments about what is and is not reasonable are often endless.

Honestly, if there is even the slightest amount of scorn toward the present current of depoliticization in Chinese society, I would consider it unfair; it can really be seen as consistent with the general tendency in the world; but there is a very great difference between it and the materialism and money worship that fill Western society.

At that painter friend's house that day, as he made dinner, he grudgingly told me: "I'll tell you openly, during the time after the "gang of four" were overthrown I was also excited, and was also concerned about the fifth modernization [modernization of the political system]; whether people's periodicals "scar literature" [muckraking literature, exposing past excesses], I read a lot of both. But of what use was it? Those above say something, and all those below keep silent. I have to face reality--children growing up year by year, the neighbors have a color TV and we don't so we have to figure out a way to get one, and try to get the money, and look for ways, and relations' and friends' support. Now I don't even subscribe to REFERENCE NEWS, and am too lazy to read it. Do you think I still look like an artist?"

Old Luo, who had croached in a cowshed [during the cultural revolution], then said: "I look upon the Central Committee's emphasizing spiritual civilization as being only show. Of the lower echelons, who still believes in that set of things? It's only a matter of vindicating oneself as being orthodox, and not giving the conservative faction any pretext. Actually, what is being done is completely a case of 'whether white or black, a cat that catches rats is a good cat.' Everyone has seen through this, so what's the point of still wanting to talk with that great reasonableness and pretty words? Politics cannot take the place of food to eat; in any case, at present they don't dare to punish people wantonly. Of course, everybody supports old I'll do things my way whatever you say. Therefore, people aren't adverse to talking about the five things to be stressed and the four beautifuls every day."

That lecturer also spoke of depoliticization: "For 30 years our entire people have been engaged in political activity, have been continually overthrowing, continuously negating, and finally the people do not know what there is left to affirm; the development of depoliticization is the inevitable result of the "crisis of the three beliefs" [belief in communism, the party, and the people].

A vacuum has appeared in people's sense of values, and a great many people just follow the general tendency, but there are still people who feel the pain of having their ideals vanish into thin air; it's just that they haven't shown it. On the other hand, the reason people do not talk about national affairs or politics is not at all because they have so many scruples about it, but because everyone's thinking has become so mature. People have lived through so many political struggles that now nobody needs other people to come and give them lessons, and what haven't they already seen? They have experienced everything. Marx said, if a people divorces itself from production for a long time and immerses itself in some form of fanaticism, it will have no way of surviving. To calm down from political fanaticism is really great progress."

#### Conclusion: The Test of Dualistic Government

Walking my way back through the drizzle, and pondering over my impressions during this short vacation, it seems I saw, in the territory where I had whiled away half my life, this strip of billowy dust and smoke and confused footsteps. Apparently, the CPC has already given the people a comparatively great degree of freedom economically, and allowing the energy of a billion people to have limited expression within the scope of an indirect conflict with the government was a wise move that helped to stabilize and develop society, but thinking the limitations on writers, the rude manner of the radical youth, and the party's greed for power, one cannot help feeling that this economic and political dualistic rule of relaxing and then tightening up again is precisely an enlargement of the style in which Chao Ziyang governed Sichuan.

The question now is whether this kind of dualistic rule is the best plan for the world. If it is effective at the present time, will it always be effective? The history of modern times has really had some startling precedents. Economic modernization and political nonmodernization can coexist, but it would be very hard for them to coexist permanently. Our only hope lies in the following principle of Marx: The building of upper echelons must eventually adapt to a definite economic base. After a powerful modern productive force forms and consolidates itself on the Chinese mainland, all the stubborn, medieval production relations, as well as the building of upper echelons, will meet with a mortal assault, and only then will people really be able to cheer: The spring tide will have arrived.

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